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Iraq Says War Would Involve 'Whole World'

Arafat Pledges Allegiance To Baghdad, Saying PLO Will 'Welcome' a Conflict

BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, remaining defiant a week before a Jan. 15 deadline to withdraw from Kuwait, warned on Monday that Iraq's battle would extend throughout the world.

"The main weight of the military battle may be Iraq," he said, "but the war will reach every struggle and fighter whose hand can reach out to harm aggressors in the whole world."

In a speech to his army commanders later broadcast on Iraqi radio, Mr. Hussein said that the "basic dimensions" of the battle covered all of countries within the Arab nation "and wherever the sons of the nation exist."

A war emergency, he said, existed not only in every Iraqi town but "in Algeria, Jordan, Egypt and inside every heart and conscience of any Syrian and from the far west to the far east of the Arab world."

Yasser Arafat said Monday that his Palestine Liberation Organization would stand alongside Iraq.

Addressing a Palestinian rally in Baghdad, the PLO chairman said that if the United States and its allies wanted to fight Iraq over Kuwait, "then I say welcome, welcome, welcome to war."

"Iraq and Palestine represent a common will," he said. "We will be together side by side and after the great battle, God willing, we will pray together in Jerusalem."

The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad began destroying the last of its files Monday, and foreign missions warned their citizens to prepare to flee by land if Iraq closed its air space, diplomats said.

"We are reviewing our status on a day-to-day basis with the State Department," said Joseph C. Wilson 4th, the chargé d'affaires and the highest-ranking American diplomat still in Baghdad.

The Iraqi Health Ministry ordered the country's 225 hospitals to handle only critical cases beginning Monday. Doctors in Baghdad said they were told to be ready "from now on" to receive war casualties.

The orders came a week before the Jan. 15 UN Security Council deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face a military strike.

The state-run Baghdad Observer newspaper called President George Bush "a narrow-minded and blinkered Dracula" and said Iraq would not hesitate to use all of its weapons if attacked.

"To put it point-blank, one can say that Iraq will use all weapons at its disposal and at a right time to keep the aggressors away," the newspaper said in an editorial.

Iraq has previously threatened to use its huge stocks of chemical weapons — although banned by international conventions — against the United States.

Iraqi sources said Sunday that the country's air space might be closed to nonmilitary traffic beginning Thursday if talks failed between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq. The two are to meet Wednesday in Geneva.

Several diplomatic missions told their citizens to be prepared to leave Iraq by land, if necessary. There are nine land routes that link Baghdad with Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Iran.

The land routes that connect Baghdad with neighboring countries run through difficult terrain, with no

See IRAQ, Page 2



James A. Baker 3d, right, and Douglas Hurd following their meeting Monday in London on the Gulf crisis.

Iraqis Defect with 4 Helicopters

WASHINGTON — Four Iraqi helicopters landed in Saudi Arabia with Iraqi military defectors Monday, a Pentagon official said.

The official said that those aboard the helicopters apparently had been part of Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait.

Agence France-Presse reported from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, that officials at U.S. central command said two other Iraqi helicopters landed in the desert, out of fuel.

The Pentagon official said he was unable to say how many Iraqis made the trip or who they were.

More than 300 Iraqi soldiers have defected to Saudi Arabia since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, according to military sources here. Hundreds of Iraq deserters also have reached Turkey.

The earlier Iraqi deserters said that morale was poor in the army, particularly among conscripts deployed in Kuwait, and that supplies of food and water were inadequate. Some also reported that scores of officers, including senior men, were executed after the invasion because they had opposed it.

Diplomats in Baghdad have said that some senior officers have not been seen for some time.

The Iraqi Army's daily newspaper reported on Nov. 8 that President Saddam Hussein had dismissed his chief of staff, Lieutenant General Nizar Khazraj, and replaced him with General Hussein Rashid. The dismissal was believed to be linked to opposition within the army to the invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

President Hussein dismissed his defense minister, General Abdul Jabbar Khalil Shanshal, 70, on Dec. 11 and replaced him with Major General Saadi Tuma Abbas. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

When Mr. Baker was asked Sunday whether Washington considered the French plan as constituting "linkage" and as therefore unacceptable, he answered: "Yes."

"We would find it impossible to sign onto," he said. The secretary clearly wanted to quash the French idea, which has wide support in the EC, before it gathers any more momentum or is embraced by Baghdad.

Mr. Hurd said that Britain and the United States held "identical positions" on demanding the withdrawal of Iraq's 500,000 troops from Kuwait by Jan. 15. Mr. Hussein must realize, he said, that "one

Baker Affirms Jan. 15 As Final Pullout Date To Avert a War in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The United States said Monday that there would be no extension of the Jan. 15 UN deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait and that only a withdrawal would avert war.

After talks in London, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d rejected suggestions that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq might ask the United Nations Security Council for an extension of the deadline.

"We should not be talking about postponing deadlines that we have been saying are real deadlines," Mr. Baker said. "Saddam Hussein has it within his power to determine whether there is peace or whether there is not peace. The choice is his. We hope he makes the right choice."

Mr. Baker said that if the Iraqis did not withdraw by the deadline, "they will be, in all probability, forced out." He also said he would deliver to Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz a letter from President George Bush to be relayed to Mr. Hussein "that makes it very clear that the question of war or peace is exclusively within Iraq's control."

Of his meeting with Mr. Aziz in Geneva on Wednesday, Mr. Baker said, "I'm not going to tell you that we don't anticipate that there might be some surprise, because I think there's very well might be. Let's wait and see."

Mr. Baker acknowledged that not all members of the 27-nation allied force in the Gulf area were eager to fight. "The vast majority, in my view, are firm," he said. "Not only will they be willing to fight, many of them as you probably know are eager to fight." But, he added, "there are some varying degrees of commitment."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker have opposed for several months any linkage between Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait and the Palestinian-Israeli dispute.

On an eight-day trip to 10 allied countries, Mr. Baker spent two hours Monday with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Endorsing the U.S. position, Mr. Hurd said hints that Mr. Hussein might be willing to withdraw if the UN extended the deadline were unacceptable.

"We have ears cocked for a message from Baghdad," he said. "The message the world is waiting for is not one of delay but one of compliance."

Mr. Hurd said that Britain and the United States held "identical positions" on demanding the withdrawal of Iraq's 500,000 troops from Kuwait by Jan. 15. Mr. Hussein must realize, he said, that "one

Crisis in the Gulf

Baker's message for Tariq Aziz: there is no turning back. Page 4.

The White House has shunned the topic of casualties. Page 4.

The dollar and oil prices surge on renewed fears of war. Page 11.

U.S. stocks drop in nervous trading on Wall Street. Page 12.

nation state does not trample and wipe out another nation state."

Mr. Baker, reiterating that he would not negotiate with Mr. Aziz, said the time for talking had nearly run out. "We need to hear less talk from Baghdad and we need to see some action," he said.

Mr. Bush and his allies are trying to convince Mr. Hussein that he will be attacked soon after the deadline if he does not leave Kuwait. Analysts say that Mr. Bush has scant interest in a tense post-deadline waiting period.

Mr. Baker is thought to be carrying a message promising Mr. Hussein that he will not be attacked if Iraq does withdraw. Mr. Baker is also believed to be carrying satellite pictures illustrating the scale of the allied deployment in the Gulf to convince Iraq that the United States is not bluffing.

After meeting with Mr. Hurd, Mr. Baker conferred in London with Manfred Womer, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Baker-Hussein: An Encounter?

New York Times Service

LONDON — While declaring that he would not agree to go to Baghdad to meet President Saddam Hussein, even if he were invited, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has, for the first time, left open the possibility of meeting the Iraqi leader in a third country.

"The president said there will be no meeting in Baghdad," Mr. Baker said, "and I am going to leave it right there where the president put it."

Administration officials may have decided that if the Iraqis invite Mr. Baker to Baghdad, they will invite Mr. Hussein to a meeting in a third country to try to avoid the negative publicity that an outright rejection of such an invitation would generate.

ty Organization. Foreign Minister

Francisco Fernández Ordóñez of Spain and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, which holds the rotating EC presidency.

Mr. Womer said that NATO's "core countries remain in complete solidarity" in insisting on the liberation of Kuwait. "There is not the slightest drift," he said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baker will see President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy.

His message will be the same at all the meetings: The allies ranged against Iraq must remain united in the remaining days before the UN deadline.

"I really do believe that the solidarity of the international coalition remains firm," Mr. Baker said. "Of course, one of the purposes of this trip is to make sure it does."

If the Geneva meeting fails, the thrust of his mission will probably switch quickly from peace to war as Mr. Baker continues on to the Middle East.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, all but dismissed the possibility of meeting with Iraqi officials beyond Wednesday's session in Geneva.

"No one ever likes to get in that game of ruling out everything," Mr. Fitzwater said. "But basically we don't expect to have any other meeting. This is it. We've exhausted all the other options. We gave them plenty of opportunities for meetings."

Mr. Baker said he also spoke by telephone with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, before leaving Washington, asking that Moscow send a message to Mr. Hussein about the Gulf crisis.

Mr. Baker will go to Turkey from Geneva, and then to the Middle East and the Gulf. He plans talks in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Syria.

In a last-minute addition to his itinerary, Mr. Baker said he would stop in Ottawa on the way home Sunday to meet with Canadian leaders.

The meetings Monday in London were designed to stiffen allied resolve before a possible war and to bring potential waverers into line.

A State Department official said there was no sign that any allies were shrinking from a decision to use force in Kuwait. "What is the same is the unity among the coalition members to see this aggression reversed," he said. "What is different is that we're that number of days closer to Jan. 15."

(Reuters, AP)

Kiosk

Cheney Cancels Stealth Project

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on Monday canceled the Navy's \$57 billion A-12 Stealth attack jet program in a major blow to the co-developers, General Dynamics Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Mr. Cheney said that he would not ask Congress for funds to help the companies pay for cost overruns on developing the as-yet-unbuilt carrier jet, which is already over budget and at least a year behind schedule.

The plan, put forward last week by President François Mitterrand, was not endorsed when the foreign ministers of the 12-member European Community met on Friday.

Mr. Baker's rejection is bound to worsen tensions between American and French officials.

The French believe that the Americans are too eager for war, while the Americans believe the French want to have it both ways — stand with the West but remain friends with Iraq and the Arab world.

Mr. Mitterrand's plan calls for Iraq to withdraw fully from Kuwait, in return for a promise that it will not be attacked by the multinational force in Saudi Arabia, and with the understanding that there would later be an international conference to try to settle all outstanding conflicts in the Middle East.

On Aug. 12, Iraq declared that it would consider withdrawing from Kuwait only if Israel withdrew from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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Baker Rejects 'Linkage' in French Plan

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

LONDON — The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, has rejected a French plan for resolving the Gulf crisis because it linked an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait to talks on a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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U.S. Bank Failure: Is the Worst Over?

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The government's chief bank guarantor said Monday that the recession's first big bank failure would probably be its worst. Wall Street analysts said it would nevertheless inhibit lending by other banks as their stock prices declined further.

Bank of New England Corp. filed for bankruptcy in federal court in Boston on Monday after a \$2.3 billion federal bailout that enabled it to remain open for business.

The takeover of the Boston-based bank, the 35th-largest in the United States, was announced by the comptroller of the currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the federal agency that insures bank deposits, after depositors withdrew more than \$1 billion on Friday and Saturday.

The run on deposits sent the Boston bank's officers flying to Washington. Anxious had also been heightened by the closing of 45

The bank chairman looks at the roots of the crisis, while Washington prepares plans to create a "super regulator." Page 11.

small banks in neighboring Rhode Island earlier in the week.

The FDIC said it would try to sell Bank of New England and its two regional subsidiaries, Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. and Maine National Bank, to other banks. BankAmerica Corp. of San Francisco and BancOne Corp. of Columbus, Ohio, are reported to be interested. But BancOne's chairman declined to comment.

The bank collapse is the flip side of the overleveraged "Massachusetts miracle" of the 1980s, which was based on military contracts, computers, and high technology that spawned a commercial and residential real estate bubble that now has burst, taking the aggressive Bank of New England with it.

The failure was the third largest in U.S. banking history. Once the 18th largest bank, Bank of New England had been trying to stay afloat by selling assets but still had \$22 billion in assets when it failed. The bankruptcy petition left stock and bondholders holding virtually worthless paper.

Although other East Coast banks are vulnerable because of the shakeout in real estate, Mr. Seid-

man declined to commit himself because the New England economy had not yet touched bottom.

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HALFWAY HOME — Pete Rose being released Monday from prison in Marion, Illinois, after serving five months for tax evasion. Rose, who holds the baseball record for hits, was to report to a halfway house for three more months. Page 16.

For Romania's Orphans, a Small Ray of Hope

By Mary Battista

Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — It will be a better year for a lucky few thousand of Romania's estimated 100,000 abandoned and orphaned children.

At the state-run Gradinari House for the Deficient and Incapable, an hour's drive from Bucharest, children will soon be moved to a new, prefabricated dormitory with modern plumbing and heating provided by a French aid agency.

But for most of the children who live in the state-run homes and hospitals of Romania, this will be a cold and even fatal winter, little different from the ones before.

Many of the country's 800 or more orphanages and children's homes still lack

of a German village, which sent plumbers, carpenters and electricians and a vanload of pipes and wires, relief workers said.

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Many of the country's 800 or more orphanages and children's homes still lack

working heating systems. Some children "will surely die of cold" this winter, a Western doctor said.

That is little different than in past years, when annual mortality rates of 40 percent were not unusual at the worst of the institutions, which became full because of the anti-contraceptive policies of the late dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The new Romanian government has been overwhelmed in the past year by a huge outpouring of humanitarian aid and has been unable to distribute it effectively, relief workers said.

Poor coordination and impractical dona-

tions mean that sinks, washing machines and clothes dryers often go unused because there is no one to install them or because they put too much of a strain on the wiring and plumbing of most orphanages. Relief workers report that truckloads of secondhand mattresses are unused because there is no equipment to cut and restitch them.

Many orphanage employees, no longer tied by law to their jobs,

Fighting Rages in Somalia

Leader's Family Flees to Safety

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NAIROBI — Somali rebels battling to depose President Mohamed Siad Barre said Monday that they controlled nearly all of Mogadishu, the Somali capital, and appealed to the president's forces to surrender. A statement issued by the Rome office of the United Somali Congress said that fighting was going on around the international airport, still held by government forces, and near an underground bunker where it said Mr. Siad Barre was holding out.

The rest of the city was in rebel hands, it said. Mr. Siad Barre's family fled Monday and landed at the Abu Dhabi international airport seeking political asylum, diplomatic sources reported.

It was unclear whether Mr. Siad Barre was with them, although the same diplomatic sources reported earlier that he was on the plane. Mr. Siad Barre, whose government ruled Somalia for 21 years, has been under rebel siege for a week, and his whereabouts have been unknown.

Airport sources confirmed that a plane arrived from Mogadishu carrying about 70 people. They would not provide further details.

The United Arab Emirates has been a financial supporter of Somalia. Both countries are members of the Arab League.

The diplomatic sources did not say whether the United Arab Emirates had agreed to grant asylum to the Siad Barre family.

Earlier Monday, two Italian planes landed in Mogadishu and rescued about 280 people, mainly foreigners, who were stranded there when heavy fighting interrupted an earlier evacuation operation, the Italian Embassy in Nairobi said.

The pilot of one of the planes, Captain Massimo Scatena, said on approach to Mogadishu that he saw a "big column of smoke right by the airport."

He said that at the airport, where the planes stayed on the ground for about 20 minutes, there were "many, many people with guns."

The planes landed safely later in Mombasa, Kenya, said a spokeswoman from the Italian Embassy in Nairobi. The exact number of evacuees could not be available until after they had cleared immigration authorities, she said.

Another embassy spokesman said: "There was some panic at the airport because everyone wanted to leave."

The rebels, who accuse Mr. Siad Barre of dictatorship and widespread atrocities, have rejected calls by him, Italy and Egypt to negotiate a peaceful end to the fighting, saying they prefer to remove him by force.

In a communiqué issued in Rome, the rebels described the fighting as "very heavy," and said that they were advancing on the military airports. (Reuters, AP)

Postal Rate Rise in U.S. Is Expected Next Month

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Postal Rate Commission has unanimously recommended a 4-cent increase, to 29 cents, in the cost of mailing a first-class letter. The group also recommended increases that included one of 4 cents for a postcard stamp, to 19 cents.

The changes, intended to produce \$6.2 billion annually, are expected to take effect Feb. 3, after acceptance by the governors of the service. Postmaster General Anthony Frank said that approval was virtually certain.

Now, a European diplomat said, developments in recent days "hang together, in a horrible way, to suggest that Iraq is casting a fly" in hope of reeling Paris into a delaying action by Baghdad that could undermine Western resolve.

Hints of French interest in a separate role have been seized on in Baghdad, where reports were floated that Mr. Hussein might be ready to make concessions if France induced the Security Council to put off its Jan. 15 deadline for the evacuation of Kuwait.

But Mr. Vauzelle, implicitly criticizing the Bush administration for insisting on its own calendar for direct talks with Baghdad, said that France needed to use every remaining day before the expiration of what he called the "ultimatum" on Jan. 15.

Shevardnadze might remain, Aide suggests

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Vice President Genadi I. Yanayev indicated Monday that Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who announced his resignation Dec. 20, might remain in his job.

Mr. Shevardnadze's aides have quoted the foreign minister as saying his decision was "irreversible," but in an interview the vice president appeared to give a different reading of the situation.

"In politics and personnel issues, prognoses of things are dangerous," Mr. Yanayev said. "I never said anywhere there would be a new foreign minister. Why do you rule out that Shevardnadze might remain?"

Pressed to say whether Mr. Shevardnadze's resignation might be reversible, Mr. Yanayev said: "Nothing is eternal under the moon."

But Georgi Shakhmurov, one of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's aides, said he thought it unlikely that Mr. Shevardnadze would remain foreign minister.

Haitian Army Thwarts a Coup Attempt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The former head of the Haitian secret police tried to seize power here Monday, but the army intervened to block the coup attempt.

The coup leader was Roger Lafontant, 59, who once headed the Tonton Macoutes, the paramilitary unit that enforced the Duvalier family dictatorship before Jean-Claude Duvalier was driven from power in a popular uprising in 1986.

Mr. Lafontant was apparently wounded in the arm during a 30-minute gunbattle and was arrested by soldiers, according to diplomats and Radio Galaxie.

Radio reports said at least 36 people were killed, including 26 in shooting at the headquarters of the Union for National Reconciliation, the party headed by Mr. Lafontant.

The troops who entered the palace freed interim President Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, who had been taken hostage after Mr. Lafontant and his supporters seized the building overnight and forced her to announce her resignation.

After her rescue, Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot stepped out onto a palace balcony and waved to a crowd below. Outside army headquarters, joyful civilians hoisted soldiers onto their shoulders in a burst of celebration.

In Miami, protests by Haitian exiles turned into jubilation when word arrived that the Haitian Army had intervened.

News of Mr. Lafontant's arrest was also met with shouts and rejoicing in the streets by supporters of president-elect Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a populist priest elected in balloting last month.

Mr. Aristide's commitment to sweeping social and economic change and his pledge to prosecute Duvalierists had represented a strong threat to the privileges they still enjoy.

In a radio interview, Mr. Aristide, whose sermons helped spark the 1986 uprising against Mr. Duvalier, applauded the army for "siding with the people."

Mr. Aristide, elected by a landslide last month in the country's first free nationwide vote, is scheduled to take office Feb. 7, the fifth anniversary of Mr. Duvalier's fall.

Western diplomatic sources said Mr. Lafontant was accompanied by only about 15 supporters when he declared himself to be in power. He tried to declare martial law and ordered searches for arms. He told French radio no one had been injured.

After nearly two hours of shooting in or around the presidential palace, Mr. Lafontant said on state radio: "I have assumed the presidency of the republic."

Mr. Lafontant appeared on state-run television shortly after the radio announcement and said he had acted "in association with the armed forces."

He said he was outraged by the December election, which he called a "masquerade" and a "scandalous insult." The Independent Electoral Council had barred Mr. Lafontant from the presidential race.

But the army issued a statement denouncing the coup attempt.

The army will remain faithful to the mission entrusted to it by the constitution and condemns this act," the army said in the statement read on Radio Soleil, an independent Catholic station. "We will

take the necessary measures to control the situation and call upon the people to give us their support."

Hundreds of thousands of people poured into the streets in Port-au-Prince and other cities on hearing the news of the coup attempt, according to witnesses.

Tires were set afire to barricade streets and fires were also set at a supermarket, gasoline station and the offices of a church, according to Radio Soleil.

Local radio reports said one former member of the Tonton Macoutes had been lynched.

The coup drew condemnation from other countries including the United States, France, Venezuela and Chile.

The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, in London for talks on Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, confirmed that the attempted coup had failed and said, "The functions of government are being restored."

Mr. Baker said the Bush administration had indicated its "opposition to the idea that legitimately elected governments could be overthrown."

Baltic information agencies reported that the commander of the Baltic military district, General Fyodor Kuzmin, phoned the leaders of all three Baltic republics Monday to inform them that a military operation against deserters and draft dodgers was imminent.

The general is reported to have complained that less than a quarter of draft-age Balts had responded to the call-ups last year.

The Defense Ministry refused to confirm the reports and there was confusion over when the troops would arrive.

Estonian journalists said Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov had agreed to postpone the operation to allow local authorities time to take their own measures against deserters following an appeal by the president of Estonia, Arnold Rüütel, to Mr. Gorbachev.

Under pressure from the military and hard-liners in the Communist Party, Mr. Gorbachev has threatened to use his extraordinary presidential powers to forestall any threat to the unity of the country.

Addressing the all-Soviet parliament last month, he said he would not hesitate to order a state of emergency or impose direct presidential rule from Moscow in the event of "serious threats" to national security.

Mr. Gorbachev singled out the Baltic states, Georgia, and the republic of Moldavia as areas of the Soviet Union where presidential rule could become necessary.

Over the past year, all three Baltic states have declared their intention to secede from the country, while the newly elected nationalist government in Georgia has said it would not sign a new treaty of union with the other Soviet republics.

An Estonian government spokesman, who was quoted Monday by the independent press agency Baltfax, said the operation against draft dodgers could be extended to cover Georgia, Moldova and the western Ukraine in addition to the Baltic states.

Three people were killed in South Ossetia when police opened fire on civilians, the independent Interfax news agency said Monday. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"A detachment of Georgian police opened fire on a group of unarmed people on Sunday," Interfax said. "According to our information, two people were killed. Another was taken to a hospital, where one of them died."

"In several areas in and around Tskhinvali," the South Ossetian capital, "random gunfire could be heard on Sunday. Entry to the city was blocked and many streets in the center were cordoned off."

The authorities in Georgia imposed a state of emergency in South Ossetia last month after three people were killed in previous violence.

Trouble followed a decree by the Georgian parliament last month abolishing South Ossetia's special status as an autonomous region in Georgia and proposing that the Ossetians be ruled directly from the Georgian capital, Tbilisi.

Interfax said the police appeared to be applying more rigorous emergency laws in South Ossetia and were checking documents. It said a night curfew was in force and there were reports of arrests, but it gave no details.

About 3,000 additional Georgian Interior Ministry troops have been deployed in the region, Interfax said. Shops and food supplies have been closed and food stores have been disrupted as a result of an economic blockade, it said.

"The city's flour reserves are running out fast and supplies remain only for a day or two," Interfax said of Tskhinvali.

Many South Ossetians, who live in a northern corner of Georgia, want to create their own republic and reunite with North Ossetia, now part of the Russian Federation, just to the north of Georgia.

South Ossetia has had an autonomous status within Georgia since 1922. About two-thirds of the region's population of 99,000 are ethnic Ossetians, descendants of an ancient people who first built an empire in the region in the fourth century.

Yesterday to Head Republicans

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Clayton K. Yeutter will be recommended by President George Bush to replace Lee Atwater as chairman of the Republican National Committee, the White House said Monday. Mr. Atwater has been disabled with a brain tumor since spring. Mr. Yeutter is the agriculture secretary.

IRAQ: Hussein Warning

(Continued from page 1)
 information posts to determine where border crossings are open.

"It is not like crossing a country's border point in Europe," a Western diplomat said. "Here it is much more difficult and sometimes dangerous. A desperate Iraqi soldier with a machine to kill in his hand can be very dangerous."

The French Embassy, with four diplomats left, including the chargé d'affaires, André Janier, has stocked enough food to last for two months, a French diplomat said.

The German and British embassies also have stocked food and enough gasoline to make traveling the land route possible, diplomats said.

The Finnish Embassy is joining the Malaysian mission in closing down, a Finnish diplomat said.

Mr. Hussein's broadcast warning again raised the specter of general attacks on U.S. and other Western targets abroad. Palestinian groups based in Baghdad have already made such threats.

"The expectation is not a better life for the Iraqis," Mr. Hussein said, "but for the whole Arab nation and our battle is designed on this basis."

"The battle turned today into an all-out battle in its aims and means where all people of goodwill have taken your side and the evil ones the other side," he said.

"You will decide in your favor the outcome of a series of aims in this battle, aims which will deeply and completely change the situation and the reality of the nation."

Mr. Hussein reviewed the reasons for Arab failures in previous confrontations with enemies such as Israel, and said he expected victory this time.

He said that one of the reasons for the Arab nation's weakness in the past was "the feeling of impotence because of lack of faith and necessities for the confrontation."

"But now," he said, "with all these requirements fulfilled, victory is close." (Reuters, AP)

German Is Held In Clinic Deaths

Agence France-Press
BIELEFELD, Germany — The police have arrested a psychiatric nurse who has admitted giving a fatal injection to a 86-year-old woman and who is suspected of causing the deaths of 64 other patients since 1984, the Bielefeld prosecutor's office said Monday.

The authorities began investigating Wolfgang Lange, 34, when an elderly woman was found dead in suspicious circumstances shortly after being admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Göttingen clinic in Bielefeld in December.

Mr. Lange initially denied any role in the death. But he later admitted injecting the air into the woman's bloodstream, saying he had been overworked.

Moscow To Dispatch Paratroops To Baltics

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Defense Ministry intends to send thousands of paratroops to the Baltic republics and other ethnic trouble spots to enforce presidential decrees against draft-dodging, Baltic officials reported Monday.

The pending Soviet military moves were prepared against a background of increasing political tension between the Kremlin and the Soviet Union's outlying republics.

News of the deployments coincided Monday with an order by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to the newly elected nationalist government in the republic of Georgia to rescind measures taken against the South Ossetian minority in Georgia.

Baltic information agencies reported that the commander of the Baltic military district, General Fyodor Kuzmin, phoned the leaders of all three Baltic republics Monday to inform them that a military operation against deserters and draft dodgers was imminent.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Arabs Accept Expulsion From Israel

JERUSALEM (AP) — Four Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, faced with expulsion on Monday dropped their Supreme Court appeal against deportation. Under Israeli law, their decision allows immediate expulsion. They reaffirmed in court that they were not involved in acts of violence.

Legal sources said the four men withdrew the appeal because the court, citing security reasons, had turned down their request for access to the formal charges filed against them. Military authorities have accused Fadel Zabout, Khaled Alami, Youssef Abdallah Lidawi and Moustapha Ahmad Kanna of being militant members of the outlawed Islamic fundamentalist movement Hamas.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens issued the deportation orders on Dec. 15, following a Hamas claim of responsibility for the fatal stabbing of three Jews in Jaffa. Sixty-one Palestinians have been expelled from the occupied territories, almost all to Lebanon, since an anti-Israeli uprising began in December 1987.

Enough Is Enough, High Court Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court officially lost its temper Monday with a Maryland man who has carried his fight against a speeding ticket all the way to its marble temple — over and over again. By a 6-to-3 vote, the justices decided to strip Michael Sindram of the privilege of filing certain appeals without having to pay the accompanying fees. Fee waivers routinely are granted by the court to people whose financial status qualify them for "pauper status." But on Monday the court said Mr. Sindram, who has consistently been granted the waiver, no longer was eligible.

The court said that in the past three years Mr. Sindram had filed 42 appeals, all of which had been denied.

IRA Arms Trial Begins in Paris

PARIS (AP) — The trial of five men, accused of ferrying Libyan-supplied weapons for the Irish Republican Army, opened here Monday. The five, all Irishmen, were arrested off the West coast of France in 1987 on a ship carrying 150 tons of arms — including ground-to-air missiles, assault rifles, rocket-launchers, mortar shells, anti-tank missiles and two and a half tons of Semtex, the powerful Czechoslovak-made explosive.

In court were Gabriel Cleary, James Coll, James Doherty and Henry Cairns. The fifth defendant, Adrian Hopkins, the ship's captain, will be tried in absentia. He is in jail in Dublin after jumping bail last year.

UN Conference Press for Test Ban

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — More than 70 nations at a UN conference appealed Monday for a ban on nuclear testing.

They are backing an amendment to the 1963 limited test-ban treaty that would forbid "all nuclear explosions, including all such explosions underground," a move the main nuclear powers were expected to block.

Some experts said the current meeting was more crucial than it appeared. At stake could be the future of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which comes up for renewal in 1995. If the big nations keep testing nuclear bombs, developing countries could block extension of the nonproliferation pact, which pledges nations not to acquire such weapons and to accept international inspection.

Kohl Resumes Talks on New Cabinet

BONN (Reuters) — Helmut Kohl resumed negotiations on forming a new government Monday, still uncertain as to when he would formally be re-elected chancellor of Germany.

Mr. Kohl's conservatives and their liberal allies won a landslide victory in all-German elections on Dec. 2, but disagreement over future policies and ministerial posts has delayed formation of a coalition cabinet.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said plans to re-elect Mr. Kohl as chancellor on Jan. 17, three days before state elections in Hesse, could be delayed because negotiations might not be completed.

Hong Kong Rejects Priest's Appeal

HONG KONG (AP) — The High Court on Monday rejected an appeal by an Anglican priest convicted of collecting money without a permit during a demonstration to finance the democracy movement.

Human rights activists say the government prosecuted the Reverend Fung Chiwood, 34, to appease China. Beijing opposes such movements in the British colony, which reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Fung, also convicted of refusing to show his identity card and of obstructing police during the demonstration in July, was fined a total of 750 Hong Kong dollars (\$96) on the three charges.

Correction

The obituary of the Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt in editions of Dec. 15 misrepresented his view of which European country could be likened to a prison. He was referring to Switzerland.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Interflug Begins Service to Tel Aviv

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — Interflug, the former East German airline, has opened a route from Berlin to Tel Aviv, even though some other carriers are canceling or reducing services to Israel because of higher war-risk insurance.

All foreign airlines except Air France are canceling flights to Jordan. But sources at Amman airport said the Royal Jordanian Airlines would provide flights for those wishing to leave. Air France runs two weekly flights from Paris, with the return stopping at Damascus. Lufthansa is to suspend service to Amman from Jan. 31, while Cyprus Airways and Cathay Pacific are to fly there for the last time Thursday. KLM's last flight to Amman was Saturday. Swissair, Alitalia and Olympic have not been flying there since last month. British Airways stopped in March.

The Polish carrier Lot said it was suspending service Wednesday to Cairo, Damascus and Tel Aviv and to Abu Dhabi and Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. Qantas said Monday it would reroute flights crossing Iran and Turkey. (Reuters, AP, AP)

A majority of skiers at Swiss resorts oppose the use of artificial snow to compensate for lack of the natural stuff. Skiers do not object to occasional patches of machine-made snow but will avoid slopes created entirely of it, according to a study from Bern University's Leisure and Tourism Research Institute published Monday. Of the 1,500 skiers polled, 25 percent said they would shun resorts where snow machines operate, partly because they lack a real winter atmosphere. (Reuters)

Striking Madrid Metro drivers shut down the subway during rush hour Monday, marred after-Christmas sales and stranding commuters for the fourth time in a week. (AP)

Major U.S. airlines set a record in November for the fewest reports of lost baggage and they had their second-best month for on-time arrivals and fewest traveler complaints, The Department of Transportation said in its monthly Air Travel Consumer Report. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 48 32 Moscow 32 16

Brussels 46 30 Nuremberg 30 14

Cologne 44 28 Paris 42 26

Düsseldorf 42 26 Rome 40 24

Frankfurt 40 24 Stockholm 30 14

Hamburg 40 24 Warsaw 30 14

London 40 24 Zurich 30 14

Madrid 40 24 Tokyo 30 14

Munich 40 24 Seoul 30 14

Osaka 30 14 Taipei 30 14

Prague 30 14 Manila 30 14

Reykjavik 30 14 Singapore 30 14

Stockholm 30 14 Hong Kong 30 14

Vienna 30 14 Jakarta 30 14

Wien 30 14 Kuala Lumpur 30 14

Zurich 30 14 Bangkok 30 14

Amsterdam 48 32 Moscow 32 16

Brussels 46 30 Nuremberg 30 14

Cologne 44 28 Paris 42 26

Düsseldorf 42 26 Rome 40 24

Frankfurt 40 24 Stockholm 30 14

Hamburg 40 24 Warsaw 30 14

On Breast Cancer, Women Get Lesson From AIDS Lobby

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Women with breast cancer are taking a lesson from AIDS advocacy groups and using political action to urge the federal and state governments to pay more attention to their disease.

"They showed us how to get through to the government," said Sheila Swanson, a breast cancer patient in the San Francisco Bay Area who helped organize an advocacy group called Y-Me.

"They took on an archaic system and turned it around while we have been quietly dying."

In cities like San Francisco, Dallas, Washington, Berkeley, California, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, breast cancer advocacy groups have recently been formed to press demands for more action on the disease, which strikes one in 11 American women and kills almost a third of its victims.

The groups are lobbying for more money for research, broader insurance coverage for mammograms and experimental treatments and the resumption of stalled studies into the possible dietary or environmental roots of breast cancer.

The groups have been particularly successful on the state level in requiring insurance companies to pay for mammograms.

Organizers of the groups say they were inspired by the effectiveness of advocates for people with AIDS, but experts in health policy note other factors.

The incidence of breast cancer is increasing and beginning to touch the lives of women and men in the huge baby boom generation.

And the federal government, in the midst of a debate over how to allocate scarce research money to various diseases, has recently conceded that women have not been properly represented in biomedical research.

But the lessons of AIDS provide the impetus for the growing activism around breast cancer.

Until the AIDS epidemic, advocates for people with a certain disease had never had such a broad influence on public policy.

Advocates for people with AIDS have forced an overhaul

in the way AIDS drugs are tested, released and financed, and have successfully lobbied the government for billions of dollars for research, treatment and education at a time of fiscal restraint.

In fact, the government spends nearly as much each year on AIDS research as it does on all cancers combined.

"They have scored incredible coups," said Marguerite Donoghue, a lobbyist for the National Coalition of Cancer Research.

"They've left all of us saying, 'Boy, let's learn from their techniques.'"

The techniques of the breast cancer groups have so far been focused on lobbying for legislation, with only a smattering of street actions similar to those of ACT-UP, a radical AIDS organization.

With a largely moderate approach and a focus more on prevention and possible cures than on drug trials, the new groups have not antagonized government researchers and have won tentative praise.

Dr. Samuel Broder, director of the National Cancer Institute, said in a telephone interview that he welcomed the new advocacy as a means of paying more money from Congress to be spent on a wide variety of worthy research projects.

"It is perfectly appropriate and in my opinion helpful to have concerned women focus on the problem," Dr. Broder said.

Although the breast cancer groups say they are not competing with AIDS organizations for money and attention, they point out the disparity in government spending on the diseases: \$1.1 billion in federal research in 1990, for a disease that killed about 23,000 last year, versus \$77 million for breast cancer, which killed about 43,000 Americans that year.

Federal health officials say the comparison is spurious because AIDS is a contagious disease and because the death toll from it is likely to surpass that from breast cancer in years to come.

In addition, federal officials note that breast cancer receives more government money than any other cancer, including lung cancer, which claims 142,000 lives each year.

Arms Snags and Gulf Make Bush Hesitate on Moscow Summit

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the clearest sign of newly emerging problems in Soviet-American relations, President George Bush is on the verge of postponing a summit meeting scheduled for Moscow in February because of differences over arms control and uncertainty in the Gulf, officials said.

[The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said Monday that the administration expected the summit talks to take place but that the situation in the Gulf could postpone the meeting from Feb. 11-13, United Press International reported.]

"We have been going over the prospects for the summit thoroughly in the last few days, and there is now a strong possibility that there may not be a meeting in Moscow next month," an official said.

The official said the Soviet Union had not been formally notified of a decision to cancel the

meeting between Mr. Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"But they won't be surprised when it happens," he said, "and I don't think they'll be too grieved either."

Word that the summit meeting might be canceled was first reported Sunday by the Cable News Network.

The summit talks were scheduled as the vehicle for Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush to sign a treaty to cut long-range nuclear weapons. But an official said that work on that treaty was proceeding more slowly than had been expected and that there had been significant disputes between the countries over another treaty cutting conventional arms in Europe.

That treaty was signed in Paris in November.

Senior officials said last week that Congress had made it clear that the conventional arms treaty should not be submitted for approval until those problems had been cleared up, and they said that

it would not be possible to proceed to the second treaty on nuclear weapons until the disputes over conventional arms were resolved.

Officials said that the situation was uncertain enough that it made the summit meeting seem like a bad idea.

"In addition, the uncertainties about the situation in the Gulf also led us to reconsider the schedule," an official said.

Soviet and American differences over the conventional arms treaty center on American charges that the Soviet Union has evaded counting and verification rules in the treaty.

Senior American officials say that a resurgence of Soviet military influence is behind the Soviet actions, and some also say that political turmoil in Moscow is to blame for the unexpected difficulties in completing negotiations on technical issues in the nuclear arms treaty, including verification and end-use provisions.

Although senior officials at the

White House and State Department said last week that they generally accepted Mr. Gorbachev's assurances that he wanted to clear up both treaties and that Soviet foreign policy would not change dramatically, the difficulties in arms control were a dramatic sign of how Soviet internal politics could affect relations between the superpowers.

For the first time since Mr. Bush took office and perhaps since Mr. Gorbachev himself came to power in 1985, officials acknowledged the forward momentum in Soviet-American affairs is now slowing.

A crackdown on political activity in the Soviet Union could make the way Moscow handles its internal affairs a negative force in Soviet-American relations, just as it was during the Cold War, officials said.

A senior policymaker, citing the Soviet military's occupation of a printing plant in Latvia, said: "There is no question that some of these strong-arm tactics, if they continue, are going to cause prob-

lems in the U.S.-Soviet relationship."

And that, some said, could make it harder for Mr. Bush to maintain his warm relationship with Mr. Gorbachev.

That would pose difficulties for a president who relies on his personal contacts, and it comes at a bad time. Mr. Gorbachev's cooperation in the Gulf has been pivotal to Mr. Bush's ability to hold together the coalition against Iraq.

Such considerations will require Washington to strike what one official called a "fine balance" between self-interest, like ensuring Soviet cooperation in the Gulf, and broader principles, like freedom of political expression.

"Everything that Gorbachev does, he is bound to say, is designed to help promote the reform process, and I don't doubt that's what he means," another official said.

"But even if you don't intend things to happen, there are consequences of relying on the old forms of government. It's one thing if there are ethnic pogroms and you have to stop killing. It's something

else if you are denying people the right to express themselves politically."

Mr. Bush faced this problem after the crackdown on political dissent in China. He made two hotly debated overtures to the Chinese in hopes of improving relations with Beijing, a policy that White House officials have acknowledged was a failure.

There are differences among U.S. officials over how much Mr. Gorbachev is threatened and how far he would go in exercising his powers.

But there is a consensus that the Soviet political situation is likely to worsen as economic conditions worsen and the component republics assert themselves.

Some officials said they would not be surprised if Mr. Gorbachev imposed martial law or some less dramatic form of "presidential rule" selectively in areas where separatist movements or ethnic tensions are particularly strong.

"But we do not expect anything like a nationwide imposition of martial law," an official said.

Salvadoran Says 2 Crewmen Were Alive

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

LOLOTIQUE, El Salvador — Silvio Méndez has spoken, and now he is afraid. He drew a finger across his neck and said evenly, "They could cut my throat."

Mr. Méndez, who farms just north of here, is one of at least two Salvadorans who say they spoke with two American servicemen after their helicopter was shot down by leftist guerrillas here Wednesday and who saw them a few minutes later dead, shot through the head.

Mr. Méndez's account corroborates the statements of other farmers and a U.S. military forensic examination, which have led U.S. officials to conclude that the rebels killed the Americans after the helicopter was downed.

Now, Mr. Méndez is afraid that the guerrillas will come looking for him. It is the same fear that has kept many witnesses to atrocities — by both government forces and the leftist rebels — from coming forward in the course of this war.

But in Mr. Méndez's view, he had little choice.

"I'm very nervous," he said. "But I had to do it. I was very close. I can't deny the truth. Others who live farther away can say they didn't see anything. But I can't lie."

A 34-year-old father of five, Mr. Méndez spoke on the steps of his in-law's house, a few hundred meters from the crashed remains of the U.S. Army UH-1 Huey transport helicopter. It is the hamlet in

which he was born and raised. He returned to it two years ago after living for three years in Dallas, where he worked as a dishwasher.

In a clear, matter-of-fact voice, Mr. Méndez said he was fetching water for his cattle about 2 P.M. Wednesday when the helicopter appeared overhead. Guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front fired a machine gun burst lasting, Mr. Méndez said, about 10 seconds.

After that, he said, the helicopter "fell like a bomb." At no point did he see the helicopter fire on the rebels, as the front has asserted. At first, frightened, he ran into his father's house, about 400 meters from the crash site. But about 20 minutes later, the rebels approached the house asking for help in removing the Americans and their equipment from the helicopter.

When he arrived at the crash

site, Mr. Méndez said, the pilot, identified later as Chief Warrant Officer Daniel S. Scott, was dead. But the two other Americans were alive and able to talk. One of them, Private First Class Ernest G. Dawson Jr., had a large gash in his chin and other injuries but was able to walk with help, Mr. Méndez said.

About 20 guerrillas were on the scene, equipped with assault rifles and carrying radios. When he approached the two living Americans, they spoke to him in English. Having lived in the United States for three years, Mr. Méndez mustered a few words of English to communicate.

The men were both hurt, he said, but "not at the point of dying."

"When I went to help one of them, he said not to move him," he said. "One asked for water — he used the word agua."

With at least one other peasant,

Miguel Angel Carranza, Mr. Méndez walked down a rugged slope toward a small river below his in-law's house. Four rebels stayed with the Americans and their helicopter. Mr. Méndez recognized two of the rebels, known as "Ulises" and "Aparicio."

They had been gone perhaps two or three minutes, he said, when about four shots rang out.

"I didn't think anything, but we ran for about five minutes," he said, "because in the moment of panic you don't think — you just run."

After a few minutes, he returned to the crash site to find the two Americans dead. There were fresh bullet holes in their heads, he said.

Asked if he thinks the guerrillas murdered the Americans, Mr. Méndez responded, "I imagine so. 'We're very afraid,' he added. 'I've given more details than the others. They'll know it was me.'"

Rightist Wins Easily in Guatemala Runoff

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — A rightist businessman who ran on a law-and-order platform won an overwhelming victory in the presidential runoff election here.

Jorge Serrano Elias won the election after a campaign in which he promised to curb rampant street crime and political violence and to reverse economic decline.

With 92 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Serrano, 45, was leading Jorge Carpio Nicolle, 58, a newspaper publisher, by 877,950 to 487,430. Turnout was about 54 percent of the 3.2 million registered voters.

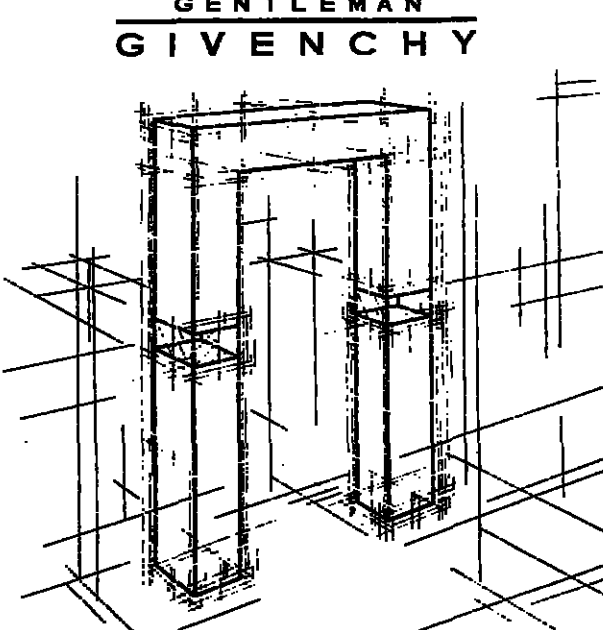
Mr. Serrano takes over on Jan. 14 from President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, whose election five years earlier ended 32 years of rule by a series of governments headed or dominated by the military. Mr.

Carpio lost to Mr. Cerezo in the 1985 runoff.

Mr. Serrano, who was educated in the United States as an industrial engineer, is active in the Shadal Evangelical Church, one of several born-again Christian groups gaining strength in the country. He is a former adviser to General Efraim Ríos Montt, whose military junta governed from 1982 to 1983.

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THE GULF: In the White House message for Baghdad, emphasis on calculating the point of no return

Casualty Estimates: White House Shuns Any Public Debate

By Barton Gellman

WASHINGTON — As the United States nears a decision on whether to go to war, the Bush administration is avoiding a central question of the public debate: What would it cost, in American lives, to expel Iraq from Kuwait?

Estimates outside the Pentagon extend from hundreds of U.S. troops killed in action to tens of thousands, a range so broad that it discourages meaningful argument. Even inside the military, according to sources, casualty projections vary widely.

Some projections are based on historical precedent, using loss ratios in previous wars to estimate how many of the 430,000 U.S. troops who are expected to be in the Gulf area by early February might die.

Other projections are built around computer models of the lethal potential of modern weapons and the expected intensity and duration of combat. Still others result from negotiations between military bureaucrats, such as those concerned with medical supplies and troop replacements, whose plans depend on the results.

None of the Defense Department's projections has been made public, at least partly because the administration fears negative repercussions in public support.

"You have two ways to go" on public discussion of casualties, a Pentagon official said. "One is to say, 'It's really worth it' without being specific, which I think it's fair to say is the present course. The other is to say, 'Here's what the cost is going to be,' and cause a sharp intake of breath and second thoughts."

The Pentagon has chosen the former course, the official said, "so the natural tendency in any democracy, which is to debate and eventually decide it isn't worth the price, can't work against us."

In the military's central command, where officers must anticipate casualties to plan operations and logistics, projections of troops killed and wounded are classified. So are the numbers of hospital beds, body bags and graves registration units in the Gulf.

Few subjects are handled more skittishly by the Pentagon's public relations apparatus. Spokesmen for

individual services have been instructed to refer all questions on casualties to the Defense Department's main office of public affairs. That office, in turn, declines to answer them.

As they begin to anticipate combat, U.S. military authorities also have proposed ground rules for reporters that would sharply restrain television and photographic coverage of the casualties of battle. Supplemental rules issued Thursday would ban images of "patients suffering from severe disfigurement" and "personnel in agony or severe shock."

Some Pentagon officials, citing the British example, say the administration is wrong to avoid talk of the possible cost of combat. British commanders, such as Brigadier Patrick Cordingley of the 7th Armored Brigade, are urging their countrymen to be ready "for a particularly unpleasant war" with "a lot of casualties."

"I applaud that," a Pentagon official said. "I think that's a good way to handle it. People need to know what the cost is."

At the same time, experts in and out of the Pentagon insist that no one really knows the answer.

Joshua Epstein, an analyst at the Brookings Institution, an organization for nonpartisan research, briefed the Pentagon about his computer model of a conflict in the Gulf. He plotted U.S. casualties according to two broad outcomes. The optimistic case, based on 15 days' intense combat, left 3,344 casualties, 1,049 of them dead. The pessimistic case, based on 21 days' intense combat, showed 16,059 casualties, 4,136 of them dead.

Trevor N. Dupuy, a retired colonel and military historian, has sketched six possible war plans and calculated six likely outcomes in U.S. casualties. Mr. Dupuy, a supporter of strong action against Iraq, projected a low of 300 American dead and 1,700 injured and a high of 3,000 dead and 15,000 injured, depending on which plan was used.

The Center for Defense Information, whose former military personnel, educators and public officials are generally opposed to a war in the Gulf, published a projection based on an overland drive to Baghdad that showed 10,000 Americans killed and 35,000 wounded.



Fahd pondering a question during his first meeting with Western reporters since August, as he visited allied troops in the desert.

Fahd Signals Iraq on a Kuwaiti Agreement

By Caryle Murphy

HAJRAL BATIN, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia has signaled that it would support a negotiated agreement on territorial and financial disputes with Iraq if Saddam Hussein withdraws Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

King Fahd made the statement during his first inspection tour of troops, including 1,000 U.S. soldiers, drawn from the 16-nation multinational army preparing to remove Iraq from Kuwait by force if it does not leave voluntarily by the UN deadline of Jan. 15.

The comments appeared intended as yet another signal to Mr. Hussein that Saudi Arabia is firm in its resolve to see Iraq withdraw unconditionally and that, if done voluntarily, this would open up diplomatic opportunities for Baghdad. The king urged Mr. Hussein to take this step to avoid what he called "the bloodshed and catastrophe of war."

"It will be in his favor if he withdraws" and will make matters easy for him to escape "any further punishment," he said Sunday. "And always, there is a way to negotiate and discuss and make agreements in the future so that what is happening now will not be repeated."

But, the king said, "first they withdraw." "Then, if there is any demand by Iraq to Kuwait, the two countries should sit together and discuss the matter between themselves and whatever they agree on, we will support. If they want us to intervene in any way, and be part of their negotiations, we will be happy to do that."

The king's remarks were consistent with the position he has taken since the crisis began. His decision to reiterate it appeared to be aimed at influencing Iraq to bow to international demands to leave Kuwait.

Although the king is said by associates to feel betrayed by and distrustful of Mr. Hussein, he has avoided vindictiveness in public comments and has held out an oblique promise of an eventual normalization of relations. Mr. Hussein has made vitriolic personal attacks on the Saudi leader.

Other Saudi officials also have made more hawkish statements, saying that even if Mr. Hussein withdraws from Kuwait he can no longer be trusted and must be removed from power through the pressures of continued sanctions.

"I do share with President Bush his instinct and his hope" that Mr. Hussein will pull out of Kuwait on his own, the king said. "And I hope that Saddam Hussein will take this important step and avoid the bloodshed and catastrophe of war like he did, after all, when he announced his agreement concerning the war with Iran." Iraq accepted Iran's terms for peace in August after their eight-year war ended in cease-fire in August 1988.

Baker's Message: The Final Chance

It's All Up to Hussein, U.S. Insists

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

LONDON — In planning for the climactic Wednesday meeting with Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz in Geneva, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is hoping to influence one simple but vital calculation by President Saddam Hussein: Where is the point of no return, the threshold of war and possible destruction?

According to sources familiar with U.S. preparations for the meeting, Mr. Baker's presentation and the letter he is carrying from President George Bush are designed to make it clear to Mr. Hussein that the United States regards the Jan. 15 deadline as the final chance.

The message is intended to be the culmination of months of pressure on Mr. Hussein that has, so far, seemingly failed to have any significant impact.

In the view of U.S. officials, Mr. Hussein's reaction to the Baker mission cannot be predicted, and the prospects for war are thus mounting.

These officials have said for some time that a showdown would come, and they now believe the final moments of truth are approaching. They are not brimming with optimism that their opponent will suddenly lose his nerve.

"This is a guy who will go to the brink — and he may leap beyond it," said one well-informed official. "The main danger of a war is that he won't calculate the brink correctly."

But they said they hoped the letter from Mr. Bush would have some impact on Mr. Hussein. The letter "is pretty direct," spelling out the kind of massive attack that the alliance could wage and making reference to the advantages of modern weaponry, according to those familiar with the document. The letter stops short of projecting actual casualties.

The document does, however, tell Mr. Hussein that the survival of his regime would be at stake. Although it does not say he would be killed or overthrown, "it comes pretty close to that," said one source.

Mr. Baker's brief in Geneva is also to hold out the promise of survival for Mr. Hussein if he capitulates on the main UN demands. U.S. officials have left open the question of what kinds of discussions could follow an announced Iraqi pullout, although they have ruled out any linkage with other issues, such as Mr. Hussein's demands for a resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Baker has deliberately left a certain ambiguity about the carrot aspect of his carrot-and-stick approach, even leaving open the possibility of a meeting with the Iraqi leader in a third country.

After months of frustration trying to build military and political pressure on Mr. Hussein, the Bush administration is acutely aware of the difficulty of now delivering a clear-cut message to the Iraqi president amid the cacophony of other voices at home and abroad.

Many of these voices, from Congress and from U.S. allies in the anti-Iraq coalition, have been say-

ing that there is more time, perhaps an indefinite period, before the armies take the offensive.

"Saddam may miscalculate the brink," the official said. "He may be persuaded by watching CNN. He does not understand dissent and the fact we tolerate it may be seen by him as a sign of weakness."

But Mr. Baker hopes to tell Mr. Aziz bluntly that the alliance is not going to keep on waiting, that the Jan. 15 deadline, six days after the Geneva meeting, "defines the brink," as the official put it.

Although Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker have said the deadline is not one for military action, officials said if there is no Iraqi decision to pull out by then, a separate series of actions could be triggered to prepare for combat.

A senior State Department official told reporters, "I don't see any basis for meetings after the 15th."

These kind of absolute comments are part of the jockeying for advantage that has been intensifying for months.

Although Mr. Baker's declaration that the Jan. 15 deadline is the "brink" may be tough talk designed to pressure Mr. Hussein into submission, it also would appear to lock the United States into a course of action hard to reverse.

Officials said that one reason Mr. Bush ruled out any visit by Mr. Baker to Baghdad was that he realized that Mr. Hussein could use such a last-minute encounter to undermine the whole concept of a brink beyond which the U.S. could not go. Officials said they still expected Iraq to try delaying tactics after the Wednesday meeting.

Gulf Notes

A member of Iraq's former royal family offered Sunday to return to the throne in Baghdad to help avert war in the Gulf. Adel bin Mohammed al-Hashemite, 30, a cousin of Iraq's last king, Faisal II, said he was also ready to become a figurehead ruler of Kuwait and preside over democratic elections. "I would like to have recognition of sovereignty over Iraq and Kuwait," al-Hashemite said by telephone to London. "Kuwait used to belong to Iraq and the land will be held in trust for a government independent of Iraq." He was born and grew up in Kuwait and moved to Britain in 1983. (Reuters)

A second Arab "peace boat" carrying medicine and milk to Iraq left Tunis on Sunday for Tripoli on the second leg of its voyage. Tunisian union sources said Monday. The Iraqi-flagged Balqees, which began its trip from Algiers, took on 40 tons of medicine in Tunis. The first Arab ship, the Iraqi freighter Sam Khalidun, was intercepted by Western navies in the Arabian Sea last month. (Reuters)

Ten GIs in Germany have affirmed their conscientious objection to serving in the Gulf. U.S. armed forces in Europe said Monday at Heidelberg. Of the 10 cases, five had been sent to the Gulf and the other five were still in Germany, a spokesman said. The applications were being processed in the normal way, he added. (AFP)

Pentagon Set to Censor Gulf War Stories

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite objections from U.S. news organizations, reporters covering U.S. forces in the Gulf will have their dispatches subjected to a Pentagon

"security review" in the event of war in the Gulf.

Fred S. Hoffman, who has been both a reporter and deputy Pentagon spokesman, said the Defense Department's new rules amount to "de facto field censorship."

American news organizations, which were given the Pentagon rules for review and comment, objected that the guidelines were too restrictive.

Their protests were for naught against the "security review" provision and a requirement that news coverage be carried out exclusively through groups of reporters assembled in press "pools" and escorted by the military.

The Pentagon relented on a couple of minor issues, including a proposed requirement that all interviews with servicemen be on the record.

8 Italian Planes for Turkey

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy sent eight military transport planes to Turkey on Monday, strengthening the force sent there by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in case of an attack by Iraq, officials said.

House Schedules Debate on Gulf

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House will meet Thursday to begin consideration of U.S. policy in the Gulf and will vote on the issue by Saturday, the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, said Monday.

Mr. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said he supported the original position espoused by President George Bush: the deployment of troops to defend Saudi Arabia and the use of sanctions and diplomacy to force Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. But he said "individual members are going to vote their conscience and their judgment on this matter, and they should."

He said that he expected a resolution that would support the UN's authorization of force after Jan. 15 to dislodge Iraq, and that "it would probably pass the House if the vote were taken today."



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Mein Kampf in the Soviet Struggle Against Liberals at Home

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Since taking over as editor of an obscure Defense Ministry magazine two and a half years ago, Major General Viktor I. Filatov has lived up to his own standard for what a monthly should do: pack enough scandal into each issue to keep tongues wagging all month long.

In November, his *Voennyi Istoricheski Zhurnal* (Military-Historical Journal) published an excerpt from Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, earning the 55-year-old editor a gentle reprimand from Defense Minister Dmitry T. Yazov.

In December, he printed material from KGB archives aimed at besmirching the professional reputation of Andrei D. Sakharov, the late physicist and human rights advocate.

This year, his plans include publication of the most notorious work of anti-Semitic literature, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, a turn-of-the-century fabricated record of a supposed plot by Jews and Freemasons to rule the world.

If the unfettered fulminating of General Filatov strikes Soviet liberals as a sign of a revival of hard-liners, he is delighted to agree.

"Yes, I think very soon you will be seeing a lot of new and different things here," he predicted in an interview, beaming with the triumphant glee that a

couple of years ago was more characteristic of liberal editors who were the first to use the new freedoms ushered in under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

General Filatov seems to be riding high on the hard-line tide.

His circulation has grown tenfold, from 27,000 when he took over a colorless academic monthly to 277,000 in December. The army officer corps is his most influential audience, but he says the dramatic growth in readership has been among young civilians craving a hard-line alternative to "those idiots" in the anti-Communist camp.

And although his choice of material has made him some enemies among moderates in the military and the Communist Party, the general has important patrons in the military leadership.

He is said to be on the short list of candidates to become the next chief editor of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the main military newspaper, with a circulation of over a million daily.

General Filatov, who was appointed to his job after 20 years as a correspondent and features editor at *Krasnaya Zvezda*, sees his magazine as an antidote to a country grown morally flabby and as a weapon to fight what he views as the forces of disorder tearing at the Soviet state.

For all the conciliatory diplomacy of Mr. Gorbachev, he says, it is still a nasty world out there. Yet,

Soviet propaganda, he laments, has fallen into the hands of a generation of wimps, a generation that does not remember German fascism, a generation whose influential fathers helped them duck military service.

The excerpt from *Mein Kampf*, a chapter on Hitler's disparaging view of the Slavs, was intended, the editor said, to warn his countrymen against German reunification.

"If we know what plans they had for us before, then we will be more vigilant today about a unified Germany," he said.

Whatever its purpose, the excerpt from *Mein Kampf* reinforced the belief of some Soviet Jews that the magazine had become an outlet for anti-Semitism in the armed forces.

That concern began in 1989, when the journal printed excerpts from a 1910 book in praise of the army, which included a recommendation that Jews not be taken for military service since, the book alleged, they are physically weak and lacking in character.

"It was just one line really," General Filatov recalled dismissively. "It was not the main point of the article."

Nor does he acknowledge any anti-Semitism in the planned publication of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, a "document" believed to have been

forged by the czarist police and which is now popular on the Russian nationalist fringe.

"I regard the protocols as a normal piece of literature, like the Bible or the Koran," the editor said. "There are interesting ideas there."

General Filatov's field of enemies is wide. In the pages of his magazine, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who announced his resignation last month, is an appeaser who sold out his country to the West.

"I assailed him in every issue, and no one ever reprimanded me for it," the editor said.

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the anti-Communist chronicler of the labor camps, is in this magazine a sniveling CIA agent.

Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, is a power-mad nationalist who must be stopped. "Stopped how?" the editor was asked. "Arrested?"

He smiled enigmatically: "If I were a civilian, I'd answer that question," he said. "But if it comes from a military officer people will talk. Well, I don't know what should be done, but someone should put an end to it."

He mused a bit, apparently wrestling with his discretion, and continued: "In the States you handle these things better. A sniper, bang! And that's it. And for the next 20 years they are looking for him."

U.S. Plans to Buy Soviet Reactor Used to Power Craft in Space

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States is completing a deal to buy an advanced type of nuclear reactor built by the Soviet Union to power systems in space, U.S. officials said.

The transaction would be the first major sale between the former antagonists of a sensitive space technology with military potential.

Such a development, unthinkable a year or two ago, points up the extraordinary changes that have accompanied the end of the Cold War.

The reactor is a version of devices that have powered Soviet reconnaissance satellites for decades.

The United States has no working reactors in orbit, although it has programs to develop them.

A U.S. official said the aim of the

purchase was to learn about Soviet technology rather than to use the device in space.

He said that, on its own, the United States had studied this type of advanced reactor but never built one.

"This purchase is a way to leapfrog the process, to start from operational hardware and make a variation," he said.

Space reactors are compact energy sources that can generate more electricity than the large arrays of solar cells usually found on satellites.

In theory, they can energize electrical systems on any type of spacecraft, but they are seen as vital for missions requiring great amounts of electrical power, including certain kinds of reconnaissance satellites, space weapons and civilian spacecraft.

The existence of the device sought by the U.S. government came to light in January 1989, when Soviet scientists said they had developed a class of reactor that was very efficient, long-lived and powerful and disclosed that they had launched two experimental models into space.

In a surprising move, they offered at the same time to sell the reactor to the West, although its mere existence had previously been a state secret.

Although there have been reports that U.S. scientists wanted to acquire the reactor from the Soviet Union, the actual negotiations had remained a secret until now.

The device is about 6 feet wide and 12 feet long (1.8 meters and 3.7 meters), weighing a little more than a ton and generating between 6,000 and 10,000 watts of electricity, de-

pending on the makeup of its fuel core.

The purchase price, including plans, manuals, a stand for ground testing and a Soviet team to start operations, is said to be around \$10 million.

Although the Soviet Union has lagged in some aspects of high technology, its scientists are seen more and more by their U.S. counterparts as metallurgical wizards who have mastered high-strength, high-temperature alloys that are virtually unknown in the West.

These metals can be important in the design of advanced reactors, which generate great heat.

Steven Aftergood, a space analyst who has monitored the purchase for the Federation of American Scientists, a private group based in Washington, said the deal would make sense for both sides.

"The Soviets desperately need the cash, and we have something to learn from the technology, which, in several respects, is more advanced than our own," he said.

The federation opposes nuclear reactors in Earth orbit but sees them as potentially useful for space exploration.

Reactors in space have been the subject of considerable debate since radioactive debris from a Soviet reactor fell on Canada more than a decade ago.

Moreover, Soviet space controllers lost contact in 1988 with a crippled reactor-powered satellite.

The mishap frightened much of the world before an automatic safety system aboard the craft sent it into a high orbit at the last minute.

The advanced reactor has been used in two experimental flights, which began in 1987 and were con-

ducted in unusually high orbits. Those reactors, still in space, are now shut down.

The Soviet effort to sell the reactor is part of sales blitz that got underway a few years ago when the Soviet Union, strapped for hard currency, started to offer a diverse line of space-related goods and services to anyone who had the money.

The initiative met much resistance in the West, mostly for political reasons.

Sales have generally been lackluster and until now have involved no major technologies that are militarily sensitive.

The U.S. government's purchase of the advanced reactor could conceivably be blocked by political opponents in the West, or by the shifts of policy that have recently kept the Soviet Union in turmoil.

Soviets Raise Hopes for Disclosures About Korean Flight Downed in '83

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Recent Soviet statements about their shooting down of a South Korean airliner in 1983 have raised hopes that Moscow might provide official data on where the jumbo jet crashed and whether the bodies of any of the 269 victims were recovered.

An article in the government newspaper *Izvestia* contained the

first public indication since the crash that the location of the wreckage of the Boeing 747, Korean Air Lines Flight 007, was known.

Citing "responsible people" reached on Sakhalin Island shortly after the disaster, the article said the plane had been found "lying in shallow water off the very edge of Moneron Island."

Moneron is in the Sea of Japan 48 kilometers (about 30 miles) west of the southern tip of Sakhalin, which belongs to the Soviet Union.

The *Izvestia* article was published on Dec. 21, about a week after the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, apologized to his South Korean counterpart for the downing of the airliner, as well as for the Soviet Union's role in supporting North Korea in the Korean War.

Mr. Shevardnadze said on Dec. 20 that he would resign as foreign minister.

The changing Soviet position on the downing lent encouragement to victims' families and U.S. supporters who have been trying to obtain a complete accounting of what happened to Flight 007.

Last year, four Democratic senators wrote to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, requesting on humanitarian grounds that Moscow help clear up the mysteries.

A first letter was written in August by Bill Bradley of New Jersey.

Another was sent in November by Sam Nunn of Georgia, Carl Levin of Michigan, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. No reply has been received to either letter.

A Kennedy aide, discussing the *Izvestia* report of the purported location of the wreckage, said: "If this is true, it is stunning news. If true, there should be no reason why the Soviet Union should not immediately respond favorably to the request of the senators and make

available the complete results of the Soviet investigation."

The encouragement was evident, too, among relatives of the 63 Americans who were among the victims when a missile-firing Soviet fighter downed the airliner on Sept. 1, 1983.

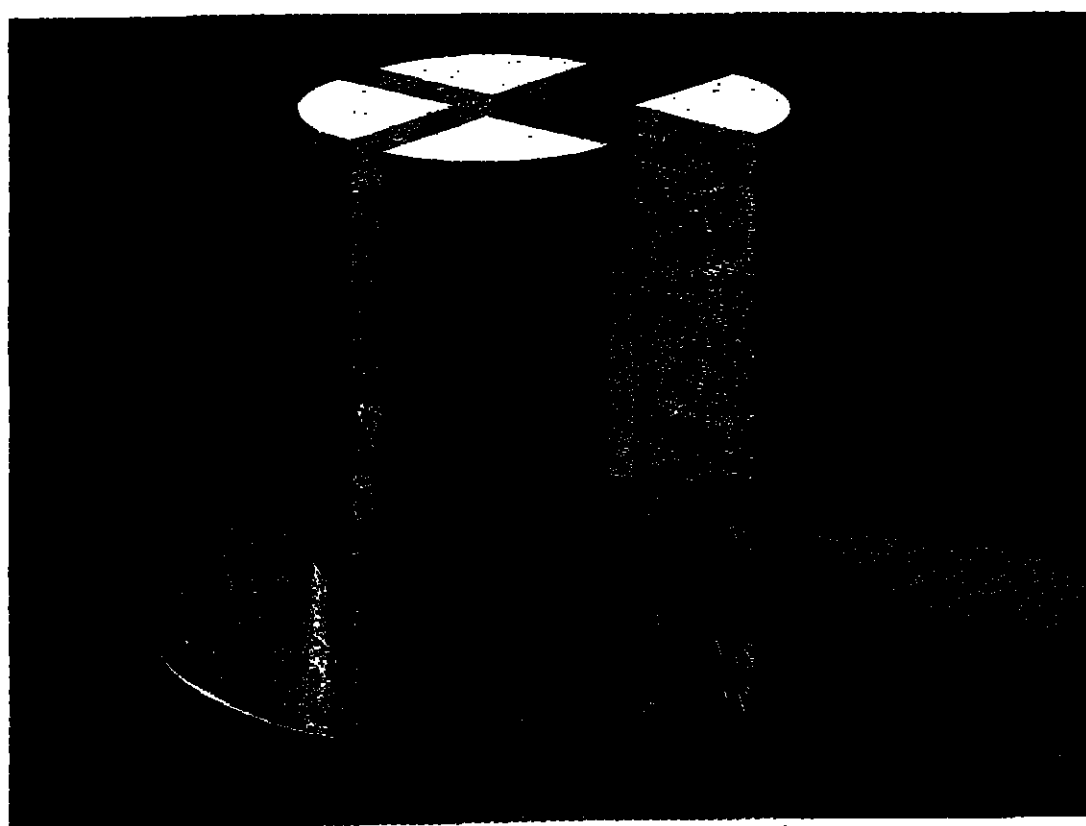
"I am now more hopeful that the truth is coming out," said Hans Ephraïmon-Abt, who lost a daughter in the incident and who heads the American Association for Families of KAL 007 Victims.

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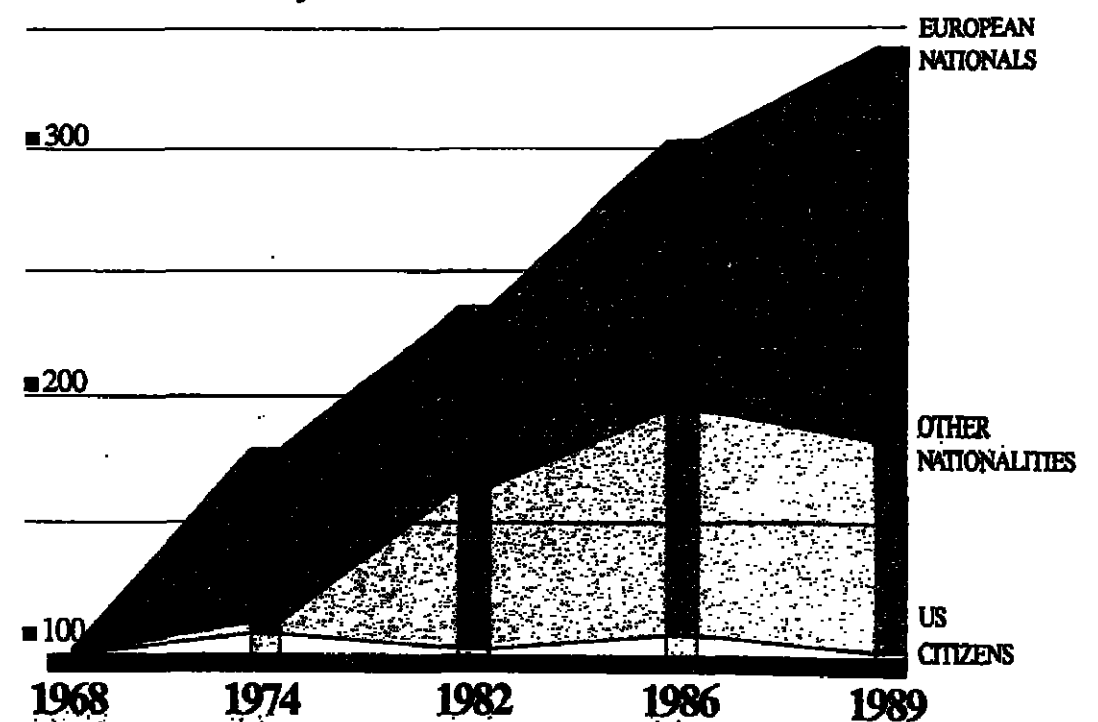
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Vietnamese Dissenters

Bui Tin was at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, when Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh army defeated French colonial forces to secure an independent Communist North Vietnam. Bui Tin was in Saigon in April 1975, accepting the surrender of the South Vietnamese government that paved the way for reunification under Communist rule. Now Bui Tin is in Paris, calling for an end to Marxist-Leninist economic planning and political repression in statements broadcast back to his homeland over the BBC.

Bui Tin's long journey reflects a growing disillusionment among important Vietnamese Communists with Hanoi's failure to deliver on its revolutionary promises. His words deserve serious consideration by his political superiors, rather than the abuse and punishment that is the dissenter's usual lot in Communist Vietnam.

Mr. Tin was a close associate of Ho Chi Minh. So was Nguyen Giap, the military architect of Dien Bien Phu and of Hanoi's victorious war in the South. Mr. Giap is similarly impatient with the timidity of Hanoi's reforms. So are numerous former Vietcong leaders and other Communists with historic ties to the old South. These people have been loyal and convinced Communists for most of their lives. Unlike some of the career Communists now climbing the ranks of power in Hanoi, these old revolutionaries embraced communism because they saw it as an ideal means to achieve independence, reunification and economic development.

Today Vietnam is an impoverished by-stander amid Southeast Asia's economic boom. And the political divisions between North and South, Communist and non-Communist remain acute. It should not be all that surprising to see people like Bui Tin breaking ranks.

He faces almost certain persecution when he returns. He reports that his family has already been interrogated. Impeccable revolutionary credentials failed to save other Communist critics of the regime from arrest during last spring's sweeping purge. Many longtime Communists find it easier to suppress any misgivings and enjoy the rewards available to members of the nomenklatura.

Yet those who are honest with themselves cannot believe that present-day Vietnamese communism has much of a future. Ideology and a heavy-handed bureaucracy stunt economic reform. Democracy remains illusory. The real issue is power, not economic or political theory. Those calling the shots in Hanoi insist on centralized control.

Bui Tin now challenges their power head-on. He calls for a "real democratization and opening," in contrast to the window dressing undertaken so far. He even speaks of a government of national reconciliation, including anti-Communists who have fled Vietnam since the Communist takeover.

Anti-Communists may find it difficult to work with even the most reform-minded Communists. Yet Mr. Tin gives voice to the deepest hopes of millions of Vietnamese. Given recent events in the Communist world, his more orthodox comrades would be foolhardy to ignore his bold advice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fresh Start in Somalia?

The global advance of democracy has left behind pockets of totalitarian and feudal governance, and perhaps few as threatening as President Mohamed Siad Barre's 21-year-old military regime in Somalia. There on the tip of Africa's eastern Horn this deteriorated authoritarianism seems to be facing a terminal challenge from the at least temporarily united clans and ethnic groups he successfully divided and then ruled in the past. No one familiar with the repression and poverty that Mr. Siad Barre has inflicted upon his hapless people can wish his rule to be extended by a day.

There is as always the question of what will follow. Almost all the states made up from the former European colonies in Africa have had to struggle with the dilemma of combining old tribal patterns and rivalries with new requirements for political and economic modernization. The extended, bloody and wasteful manner of the Siad Barre regime's passing does not encourage hopes that strong democratic institutions can soon be put in its place. War-related deaths in the past few years are put in the tens of thousands, and refugees forced across the borders in the hundreds of thousands. Somalia is being anxiously spoken of as "another Liberia" — a reference to the West African country whose awful internal splits have spilled over into the surrounding region.

It is surprising to recall that not so long ago both the United States and the Soviet Union regarded Somalia as one of those Third World places worth gaining position and influence in. Finding himself suddenly the object of great-power competition, Mr. Siad Barre responded as almost anyone so tempted might — by joining the great game and attempting to get the most for himself out of it. Turning East, he made a connection with Moscow, which emboldened him to make a most unwise declaration of war against his far more powerful neighbor, Ethiopia, to snatch its mainly ethnic Somali region of Ogaden. In defeat, he turned around and made a connection with Washington. But the relationship was disappointing at both ends — so much so at the American end, in fact, that although the United States has had the formal right to use Somali ports for its Gulf buildup, it chose not to.

The new leaders of Somalia, whoever they turn out to be, must rebuild from scratch. They deserve help to the extent they show that they have the confidence of their people.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Urgent Housecleaning

The cost of a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives rose by more than 10 percent in the last election cycle. The average winner spent nearly \$360,000 in 1987-88 and, according to preliminary data, about \$400,000 in 1989-90. Yet according to the same reports of receipts and expenditures, as of Nov. 26 most members were unfunded. The excess of the present system is such that well over 200 members were given so much money that they had more than they could spend. Their cash on hand went up in the course of the campaign; they made money running for office even as the price of office rose.

The surplus carry over to the next election, where they will be used to discourage some challengers and insulate the rest. Members elected before 1980 also retain the right to convert surplus funds to taxable personal income if they retire before 1992. The accumulation of such funds, which used to be exceptional, is becoming the common practice. The sums are large. The newsletter PACs & Lobbies has calculated that the 391 House members who kept their seats in the 1990 election began the next cycle with \$80 million on hand. The comparable figure after the 1988 election was \$66 million; after the 1986 election, only \$44 million.

The preliminary reports suggest that nearly 100 House members emerged from the 1990 campaign with more than \$250,000 in their campaign accounts. Of these, 25 had no opposition in the general election, another 63 won with more than 60 percent of the vote and 74 had more still on hand than the entire amount they spent in the 1989-90 campaign.

In the 1990 House races, incumbents had available roughly nine times as much campaign money as their challengers were able to raise; the surplus and the willingness of PACs to give still more were the reasons. A system as stacked as this is wrong; you need not be an incumbent-basher to say so. Seats are bought even if members are not. The House misjudges the public mood if it fails to exact reform. The need is for spending limits, and whatever it will take to make the limits stick. (For good First Amendment reasons, the courts have said that such limits must be voluntary.) Republican and other opponents say reflectively that limits will only make matters worse, helping mainly Democratic incumbents and hurting challengers, who must generally outspend their opponents to win. The opposite is more likely to be true: The limits will put an upper bound on a huge advantage that now allows most incumbents of both parties to brush their challengers aside.

The House and Senate both passed reform bills last summer, but the House particularly did so without enthusiasm, and the bills were allowed to die. The House Democratic leadership needs to do better this year or admit that it does not want a bill. The Republicans, threatened with being a semi-permanent minority, should likewise be supporters. Reform for them can only be more opportunity than threat. A balanced bill is possible between the parties. They will both be better off without bought seats. The political and legislative processes will be, as well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Step Backward in Argentina

Only in the last few years have civilian leaders tried to assert authority over the generals, so it is disappointing that President Carlos Saul Menem began the 1990s with a step backward. [He] pardoned generals who oversaw the so-called "dirty war" against leftist subversion in which 8,960 people are acknowledged to have died, many after being methodically tortured. Many Argentines fear that Mr. Menem pardoned the junta leaders to placate a new generation of military officers. It is hard to shake the feeling that Mr. Menem has made a rather grave error.

—Los Angeles Times

An Affront to the Haitians

The putsch attempt was an affront to the international community, which had committed itself to seeing that the honesty of the election [Dec. 16 of Jean-Bertrand Aristide] would be respected and which had obtained the Haitian army's support toward that end. It was an affront to the United States, which had used all its influence to avoid dirty tricks by Duvalierist forces. And it was an affront to the will of a population that had voted en masse for a man who embodied resistance to terror and promised to bring dignity and social justice to his country.

—Le Monde (Paris)

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The Message to Iraq Needs to Be Strong

By William Safire

MONTREAL — The most historic document of George Bush's presidency is now in the pocket of his secretary of state, who is en route to Geneva to deliver it personally to his Iraqi counterpart. It is the letter of final warning to Saddam Hussein.

The letter serves two purposes. First is to make certain that the U.S. position is transmitted without conditional shading by the Iraqi dictator's nervous underling.

Second is to make plain that no new Yalta is in the works — no secret assurance that gives the aggressor a way to claim a victory and marshal his forces for a day when he has his nuclear "equalizer."

The condition is already being offered by President François Mitterrand of France: in essence, "Swap Kuwait for Israel." France offers a deal linking a withdrawal from Kuwait to the same face-saver that Saddam Hussein proposed after America called his bluff: a promise to try to force the Israelis to give up their security to Palestinian extremists.

Everyone knows that this belated pitch is a phony. Saddam Hussein grabbed Kuwait for the money, not for the Palestinians.

The French fig leaf of linkage would guarantee the survival of the

Saddam regime, justify the rape of Kuwait and invite other dictators to plunder their neighbors under cover of a jihad. Not even other Arab leaders want that; they know that a deal crowning the butcher of Baghdad with saviorhood would increase his momentum and whet his appetite.

That is why it is vital to define the U.S. mission in the Gulf: not only to get Iraq to withdraw from what is left of Kuwait, the "stated" goal, but to remove the cancer of aggression before it metastasizes.

President Bush remembers that shameful period of offering trade credits "to bring Iraq into the family of peaceful nations." He ruefully told the interviewer David Frost: "We had congressmen that went over and came back and talked to me, and they said, wait a minute..."

Waiting a few months led to Kuwait: waiting a few years would lead to nuclear blackmail. Mr. Bush now understands "the worse price to pay tomorrow" and can at last say with security to Palestinian extremists: "Nothing of this moral importance since World War II."

In that same interview, when Mr. Frost asked about "the final sanction" of massive air attack, Mr. Bush did not join the chorus of mockers of

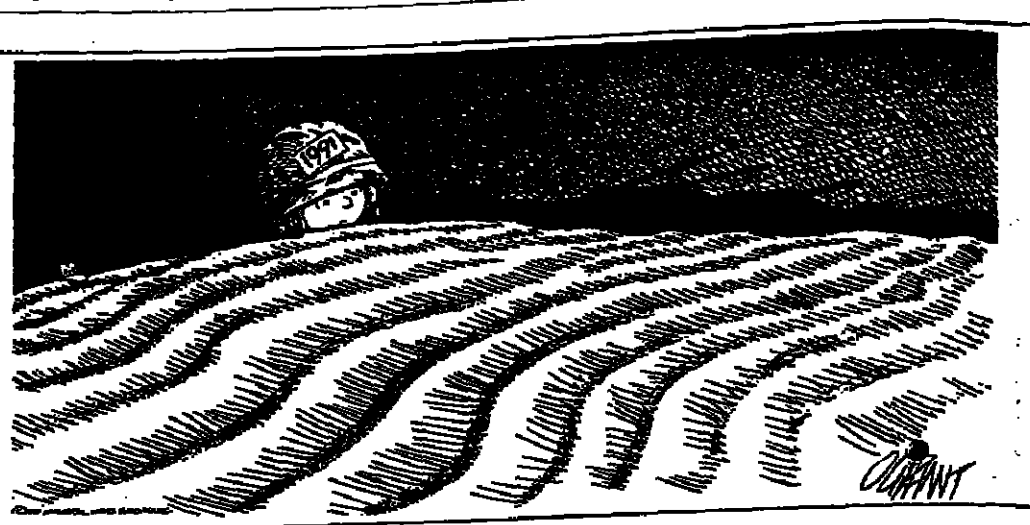
this lower-casualty option: "Without trying to sound bellicose, we would not have air cover of any kind, should there be some confrontation. None, none at all. So, we have awesome air power there..."

In his letter, Mr. Bush should sound coldly bellicose. One hopes it will draw on his radio address last weekend and go something like this:

"Dear President Hussein: Withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally and totally before the UN Jan. 15 deadline or condemn your nation to terrible consequences. No compromise will be offered; no linkage to any other subject will be tolerated; no oral representations by anyone can modify in any way the choice I put before you today: withdrawal or war."

Total withdrawal by the deadline date, the letter ought to say, "will

OPINION



avert the world's massive military response to your aggression, but economic sanctions will continue, and the possibility of more forceful action will exist, until you (1) stop all development of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and destroy such installations under world supervision, agreeing to on-site inspections, and (2) make restitution for money and property stolen from Kuwait and its citizens and resident workers; pay reparations to families of those killed by your unprovoked aggression; make whole those countries impoverished by the influx of refugees; agree to turn over to an international tribunal those charged with war crimes."

A final paragraph is necessary to prevent this letter from becoming a device for delay. The good thing about a letter is its ability to demolish ambi-

guity, the danger is that it invites a reply asking for clarifications and amendments — designed to prevent action until war would be costlier or the Mitterrand tactic prevailed.

"Signify your acceptance of these terms by withdrawing totally by the deadline date, and with a letter before that date agreeing to inspection, restitution, reparations and cooperation in bringing to justice those guilty of war crimes. Failure to respond on time will be treated as your rejection of this final offer to spare your forces from destruction."

This letter should be neither an appeal to reason nor a plea for peace. It should be an unmistakable ultimatum. In Churchill's phrase, "The constabulary of the world is at hand." The criminal must retreat.

The New York Times

Better to Persevere With Sanctions Than Launch All-Out War

By Paul H. Nitze and Michael F. Stafford

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — All-out war in the Gulf would not necessarily discourage other potential aggressors. Defeating Saddam Hussein promptly in an all-out war would send an unequivocal signal that this aggression had not been tolerated. But if casualties were high, U.S. sentiment probably would be driven toward a more isolationist posture.

Many Americans would be dismayed by the carnage and resentful that allies were not paying a similar price. (The seeds of such resentment already exist.) They could be expected to oppose any comparable U.S. role in the future. The message would be that the United States had neither the inclination to work in concert with other countries nor the stomach to repeat the anti-Iraq action. Many of America's current collaborators, who are ambivalent at best about the war option, might lose interest in fu-

ture cooperation with Washington. A world of growing instability and chaos would become a likely prospect.

Meanwhile, Middle East instability has already been exacerbated by the rallying of Muslim extremists toward Iraq, and no option is likely to be very successful at the delicate task of restoring a balance while shoring up friendly but shaky regimes. But even a successful all-out war could throw the Middle East into chaos.

With the destruction of much of Iraq's military capability, Syria and Iran could be expected to vie for regional domination. Other states — including Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt — could be destabilized, with internal forces rising in opposition, engaged by their governments' collabora-

tion with Americans who had killed thousands of their Arab brothers.

In all this ferment, U.S. influence could be reduced to shoring up friendly regimes, if America had the stomach for it. All these troubles would be exacerbated if Saddam were to succeed in drawing Israel into the war.

And with instability in the Middle East, oil supplies would remain quite uncertain. If Syria or Iran replaced Iraq as the potentially dominant regional power, or if friendly governments in Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing states were overthrown by hostile, fundamentalist groups, supplies could be threatened once more.

Finally, a well executed attack on Iraq could sharply set back its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction, but also create problems elsewhere in the region. The crisis has already had this effect: the Saudis, for example, are reported to be seeking to buy a nuclear weapon. The increased regional instability after a war could only heighten these incentives.

In sum, the all-out war option seems highly counterproductive in the long term and certainly not worth the thousands of lives it would cost. Much more promising is continued reliance on sanctions.

First, successful sanctions would be most likely to produce a stable world order. Critical to this outcome is that a substantially lower level of violence would be more likely to result in continued public support for an active U.S. international role.

Second, this option would likely be less disruptive to regional stability. Any approach that left much of Iraq's

military capability intact would produce a need to retain a peacekeeping force on the front lines, either in Kuwait or in Saudi Arabia, and perhaps elsewhere. While internal destabilization in other countries of the region would remain a concern, this threat would be lower than that produced by all-out war, especially if the peacekeeping force were primarily Arab.

Third, although oil supplies would remain uncertain, America would better able to reduce its vulnerability to disruption of those supplies. The key is the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve, which provides an assured source of oil that can be used to make up supply shortfalls or dampen price increases that an unfriendly state might seek to impose.

The reserve already holds almost 600 million barrels, enough to increase market supply by more than 3 million barrels a day (more than the United States imports from all Arab OPEC members) for as long as six months. For about \$15 billion, or a fraction of the estimated cost of a prompt, all-out war, Washington could increase the reserve to the 1 billion barrels recommended by most experts. In the longer term, Washington could impose an oil tariff to induce conservation (while also generating revenues) and reverse cutbacks in development of alternative energy sources.

Finally, the key to halting proliferation in the region lies not merely with what America does in this immediate crisis but rather in a sustained campaign among potential suppliers to cut off sources of critical materials and technical cooperation. Successful sanctions would be most likely to encourage such a campaign, but they must be supplemented by provisions for continued inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency and additional UN inspections to ensure that supplies remain stemmed.

On all counts, therefore, sanctions — supplemented by air strikes if necessary — promise to serve U.S. interests better than a prompt, all-out war. Some argue that the threat of all-out war is the key element in the U.S. approach — a weapon in itself — and that Saddam must be convinced that the use of overwhelming force is imminent before he will back down. Arguments that question the all-out war option, they contend, undermine that strategy. But the momentum toward such a war, whose results threaten to be so costly, may have become dangerously irreversible. War may occur whether it serves U.S. purposes or not.

For the past generation, Americans have regarded that in Vietnam they let the passions of the moment and a lack of healthy skepticism toward presidential claims obscure a clearheaded assessment of national interests. The result was that Washington was driven into a costly, divisive and ultimately counterproductive expansion of a war that lacked adequate public support. Let's not spend the next generation wondering how we came to repeat that mistake.

Mr. Nitze served in the Reagan administration as special adviser on arms control. Mr. Stafford is executive director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Plan Now for Chances After an 'Arab Solution'

By Robert V. Keeley

WASHINGTON — Given that it was a king of Babylon, the present-day Iraq, who was unable to read the handwriting on the wall, as described in the Book of Daniel, it may be worth asking whether the modern ruler of Iraq will suffer the same fate. Will Saddam Hussein see "the handwriting on the wall," and will someone correctly interpret it for him? I believe that this will happen before Jan. 15. Here is the scenario.

While ignoring or again denouncing the UN resolutions calling for his unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and setting the deadline of Jan. 15, Saddam could offer a deal — but not to the United Nations or the United States. Rather, the offer would be to his fellow Arab leaders. He would agree to withdraw completely from Kuwait in return for the convening of an Arab League summit, which he would attend along with his principal opponents and sympathizers, where a deal would be worked out to resolve the Gulf crisis.

Saddam could count on a great deal of pressure being exerted on the Saudis and the Kuwaitis to participate in this deal-making, pressure brought to bear by all the Arab leaders who want to see this crisis resolved short of war.

This retreat by Saddam would be motivated by his overwhelming wish not to see his forces, regime and country destroyed by an all-out war. That prospect is what the handwriting on the wall says, if someone can read it to him.

He would not explain his reversal in such terms. He would appeal to other Arab leaders to join him in restoring the unity shattered by his invasion of Kuwait, "in order to face together the enemies of the Arab nation." He would couple this with an insistence that, concurrent with the withdrawal of his forces from Kuwait, all foreign forces recently deployed to Arab lands also be withdrawn. This would not appeal to the Saudis and the other Gulf rulers, but it would strike tremendous resonance elsewhere in the Arab world.

Where would that leave the United States? Unfortunately, this question would be largely irrelevant — provided that the Arabs could work out a deal reasonably acceptable to the major Arab players. It is difficult to spell out the elements of a deal, but it would surely be a compromise somewhere between the destruction of Iraq and a significant reward for Saddam's aggression.

What about the aftermath, with Iraq's military machine more or less intact and posing a continuing threat to the region? Intelligent diplomacy — that is, an international, indefinite and strict embargo on arms and military technology imposed on Iraq — combined with the deterrent presence of major Western military forces offshore in the region, sea power and air power, could contain the

Iraqi threat and over time erode Iraq's ability to threaten aggression against its neighbors.

What are the chances of the Arab leaders joining in this scenario? Seven of the 21 members of the Arab League declined to join the consensus in favor of the Aug. 3 resolution denouncing the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi troops and rejecting foreign intervention in Arab affairs. On Aug. 10 the dissenters numbered nine. With Saddam's announcement that he agreed to withdraw, those Arab leaders who continued to insist on war would be in the minority and thus isolated.

Would it be possible for America to work in concert with this isolated minority of Arabs to launch a war against Iraq after it agreed to withdraw? Yes, it would be possible, but utterly reckless. I believe that there will be an "Arab solution" to this crisis. It will not be much to Western liking, but we will have little choice. It will certainly be preferable to war.

Now is the time to begin the post-crisis analysis and diplomatic planning to seize the opportunity to work out arrangements for the future security of the Gulf, which will be a much different region from what it was before Aug. 2. That is the handwriting on our wall, if we can read it.

The writer is a retired career diplomat. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

If It's War, Americans Should Support the Troops

By William J. Crowe Jr.

The writer is a retired admiral and former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WASHINGTON — During my military career, defense commentators and pundits often made my life miserable. But in the course of examining their opinions, I learned that while outside critics were not always right, neither — by my own admission — were they always wrong. Moreover, with time it became clear to me that in the business of national defense there is merit in wide public discussion of critical issues, no matter how painful the process.

I am now discovering that being on the other side of the fence also can be painful. Since my congressional testimony on Nov. 28 calling for time for the sanctions to work, I have been classified by the press as "anti-ad-

dmission to the discussions and emphatically demonstrated that the Middle East is a perplexing labyrinth. The arguments both for and against early action depend on assumptions and subjective judgments. This reality, alone, makes the president's job difficult.

Just about everyone agrees (myself included) that Saddam Hussein must relinquish Kuwait and not profit from his invasion. Some of us argued that the sanctions should be given a "fair test" before military action began, even though some political risks would be associated with a delay. While I did not rule out the use of force, I testified that the uncertainties of war and its impact on America's ability to play a constructive future role in the region justified running some political risks. I still hold that view.

The administration, however, appears to believe that Iraq must be forced out of Kuwait quickly and that the allies cannot wait for the embargo to take effect. While the president says he still desires a peaceful solution, time and events are narrowing his options, and the prospects for combat are growing daily.

Recent developments bring this point home. The decision to augment U.S. forces in Arabia has made it more difficult, if not impossible, to sustain the full military presence there for a long time. The administration's strong statements signaling U.S. willingness to use the military option may have been made to intimidate Saddam, but they have also reduced U.S. diplomatic latitude. In turn, Saddam's obstinacy and provocative pronouncements have contributed nothing to improving the political climate. The United Nations resolution, with its specific deadline, affects both Washington's policy and

what it wants accomplished — for example, freeing Kuwait, striking Baghdad, defeating Iraq's military. Specificity, simplicity and clarity are essential so that military leaders know exactly what is expected of them. Similarly, the allies must settle on a single joint command structure that will ensure the effective integration of the various national forces. In this regard, Washington must make vigorous efforts to bring the allies into the offensive effort, especially if ground forces are used against Iraqi positions.

If the decision is for war, Americans should unite behind the president. More important, the young men and women in the desert, once engaged, deserve the support of a unified and committed nation.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Immigrant Island

NEW YORK — Secretary Windom asked Congress yesterday [Jan. 7] to appropriate \$100,000 to complete the buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, which is to be used as an immigrant station.

1915: Alexander Again?

PETROGRAD — According to reports from Teheran, the Germans and Turks have assembled a local army of 120,000 men, mainly recruited from Lunistan. German instructors have been working over these recruits, whose fighting value has been enhanced by a stiffening of 20,000 Turkish askaris. Arms and equipment are being entirely provided by Germany. The original project alleged was to capture Teheran and the Shah, the one political institution which has any real value in Persia, and thence to march upon the Russian frontier. A certain force was likewise to be dispatched to India, gathering strength

as it advanced. This was practically Alexander the Great's manner of conquest of the East, and it might succeed now as it did 2,000 years ago, provided another Alexander of Macedonia were forthcoming.

1940: Anti-Axis Office

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt acted promptly today [Jan. 7] in furtherance of his pledge to Congress yesterday to defend democracy by sending "ever-increasing" numbers of war planes, guns, tanks and ships to Great Britain, China and Greece. The President's action took the form of creating the Office of Production Management, whose duties, in brief, will be to speed up production of warplanes and all other essential war supplies in the interest not only of the United States but of Great Britain and all other countries which are resisting aggression by the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune

Fashion and Theater Dance a Pas de Deux

A Thoroughly Modern Designer Mixes 18th Century Coats and 1920s Tutus

LONDON — A ballerina twirls out in the middle of the opera "Capriccio." She is wearing a tutu as stiff as a lamp shade — one, two, three, four, five layers, each with a different, dense pattern. As she extends into an arabesque, her legs are in wildly decorated tights, her shoulders enveloped in a fringed Oriental shawl.

On stage at Covent Garden, it makes a bewitching, bewildering costume: as a drawing displayed in the gallery of London's Royal College of Art it is bold and graphic.

"I worked four months on that design — it has all the different patterns from Baker's Ballets Russes," said the Italian couturier Gianni Versace, whose co-

ideas, like tango prints or the bell-shaped skirts from "Leningrad" and men's shirts from designs for "Malraux."

The threads that bind the varied costumes and Versace's fashion designs are his love of Oriental and exotic pattern and color, and the sexually explicit silhouettes. Salome's body was swaddled and caressed in soft folds of fabric; only a walt of chiffon or a beaded corset dressed the bodice scene in "Doktor Faustus." In the last act of "Capriccio," Kiri Te Kanawa wears a dress as tight as a mermaid's skin, glistening with scaly embroidery and flowing into a fishtail at the back. This all echoes in his raw, glamorous fashions.

"I don't like women to show they are strong by dressing like a man," he said. "I like them to be strong in a woman's way."

He pays tribute to his design accomplice and collaborator, his sister Donatella. She is back in Milan, having just given birth to a son.

The "Capriccio" costumes, done for the San Francisco Opera, express the strengths and the weaknesses of Versace as a designer: attention to detail that sometimes turns into over-elaboration, a determined modernity that can sometimes be forced, strong colors that border on the brash.

"Capriccio" opens with a sextet in 18th century frock coats in acid colors, with jeweled vests and sumptuous patterned linings — lost in a meter in which broad effect is usually all.

The director, John Cox, has updated the action to the early 1920s giving Versace the opportunity to draw on the Ballets Russes era for the lamp-shade tutu and for Te Kanawa.

HE wears, as the countess, a velvet coat — a waterfall of vivid pattern and rich texture — inspired by the designer Paul Poiret. Its sour, sharp greens stand out against the rococo set painted with flower garlands and cherubs and lit with dusty sunlight. A mix of genres brings a spreading 18th century skirt and powdered wig for the part of the actress Clairon.

Versace's design outlook is uncompromisingly modern, and if that makes for a sense of shock, disjoint, even discomfort, he is in favor.

"People who go to the theater want to see a beautiful re-creation of the past, like with Visconti, or they want to see the avant-garde," he said. "I don't like anything in between."

Versace's good friend Amin Aga Khan, as well as Sao Schlumberger and other fans, have come to London from Paris, where the designer will open a 1,200-square-foot (110-square-meter) store in March, opposite the Elysee Palace. Socialites from Italy, New York and London will attend a dinner at the Italian Embassy, given by Ambassador Boris Bianchini Chiappori, and the exhibition opening, hosted by Jocelyn Stevens, rector of the Royal College of Art, where Versace will lecture to students Tuesday.

What will he tell them? He states his philosophy for the 1990s: "I am confident in myself. I am ready to be wrong."

SUZIE MENKES

tunes for Richard Strauss's final opera were making their London debut Monday.

On Tuesday, an exhibition of Versace's work for the theater will be opened by Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth's youngest child, who gave up military training to become a gofer in the theater.

In 1990, Versace had quite a year. It started with his decision to show his "atelier" line of flamboyant embroidered outfits at the Paris couture shows; that was followed by a swanky store opening in New York; ready-to-wear collections for men and women in Milan; the launch of a second line; his third Golden Eye (Oscario d'oro) award in Milan for creative designer of the year; and a tribute from Hollywood.

"I don't want to be called a designer for the stars, just because Cher is crazy for my clothes," he said. "And I don't want to be a theatrical dress designer."

"In fashion you have to think of today and the atmosphere and mood of real life. In the theater, there are too many references to the past to cancel out. When I did 'Salome' I had a lot of problems to rethink the costumes without it being 'The Dance of the Seven Veils.'"

That Strauss opera, performed at La Scala in 1987, was directed by Bob Wilson.

"He is a perfectionist who pays meticulous attention to detail," Wilson said of Versace. "His artistic integrity is matched by his open-mindedness. With Gianni you feel you are truly part of a team."

They worked together again two years later on an award-winning production of "Doktor Faustus," from Thomas Mann's novel, in which the sinuous, sensuous Versace costumes played a major role.

Another theatrical partnership has been with Maurice Béjart. "I adore," Versace said of the choreographer. Costumes for Béjart's ballet "Dionysos" in 1984 were the beginning of their artistic collaboration, which has included "Leda and the Swan," folkloric designs for "Souvenir de Leningrad" and "Pyramid," performed last summer in Cairo.

"It is good for my mind to do new things," Versace said. "I have a large reference library for my research. Often what I do for the theater influences my fashion



Gianni Versace and sketches, on exhibit in London, for "Capriccio" costumes: musician, dancer, servants and, bottom left, the actress Clairon.

Style Makers

'90s Glamour: The Shock Factor

MILAN — Steven Meisel counts "Vogue and Bazaar" as his childhood influences. "I always looked at the fashion magazines," he said. "I didn't know what I was looking at, but it trained my eye."

Raised in New York, he worked as a fashion illustrator at Women's Wear Daily and taught drawing at The New School before picking up a camera in 1980. "I just didn't want to stay in the old job anymore," he said. In 10 years he has become one of the most successful and provocative international fashion photographers. Through covers and fashion stories for Italian Vogue, his photographs have become those most immediately associated with the magazine's editorial voice.

He has a reputation for going a step beyond, for giving people "what they don't know they want," as Diana Vreeland used to say. His hard images of beautiful women in chains or suggestive sexual positions are notorious.

His obsession is glamour. He strives to recreate that kind of unreal beauty he saw in the 60s fashion magazines. His style is tightly controlled: it elicits an emblematic beauty (as opposed to personality) that combines detail, mood and ambience. Glamour, as he learned it, was mystery, allure, power and the other less definable products of fashion photography. It was also the world that revolved around the pictures. The models, the clothes they wore, their clubs, the photographers who shot them all captivated him.

"I was crazy with the whole thing," he said. "I used to stand in front of the photographers' studios waiting to see the girls come and go. I

used to bribe friends to go to the model agencies — because I was too young — to get the models' composites. I collected composites instead of baseball cards."

The phenomenon of fashion had never been as accessible as it became in the '60s. When Hollywood lost interest in glamour, some time during the mid-'50s, magazines replaced movies as the bearers of style. Editors like Carmel Snow and Diana Vreeland, notable among others, took glamour for their own. The new masters of image on film were Richard Avedon and Irving Penn. Models like Twiggy, Versuska, Lauren Hutton and Penelope Tree were the stars of the day.

"I think that people tend to have a moment, probably in their young adulthood, that they like to remember. It was a period when I was coming onto new ideas and growing up," he said.

Today Meisel, 35-ish, appears very young, virtually adolescent. He operates from a fastidious, all-white studio on Park Avenue South in New York. He is one of the few photographers who still keeps a studio — another holdover from earlier fascination — since magazines customarily pay studio rentals.

"That demonic Steven Meisel," as Italian fashion historian Anna Piaggi has admiringly referred to him, uses his surroundings, whatever they are, to aggrandize — glamorize — his photographs.

One feature he created for Italian Vogue, eventually entitled "Wild Bikini," was shot at night in front of the Pigalle sex shops in Paris. Meisel's towering model wore a bikini, an enormous Afro wig and platform shoes. The crowds of people they attracted are part of the pictures.

"For the last two years I've just decided,

what the hell, and tried to do more of what I want to do," he said. "Before that I was just pleasing each magazine, and I wasn't happy with what I was doing. I figured I wouldn't grow unless I started pleasing myself."

According to Franca Sozzani, editor of Italian Vogue, "Meisel will be for the '90s what Bruce Weber was for the '80s." But followers of Italian Vogue are sometimes perplexed by his images.

ALTHOUGH he represents the tradition of Avedon and Penn more than many of his contemporaries, his creation of a glamorous, foreign world in pictures has limited fashion appeal. His inspiration is classical, but his work is considered avant-garde. Anna Wintour, the editor of American Vogue, says that she admires his pictures but that his style has no place in that magazine.

"What I see in Steven is that he wants to create all this glamour so that it doesn't disappear," said Juan Gatti, art director of Italian Vogue. "There's a sense of death in his pictures, the drive to re-create something that time forgot. He wants to do it because when he was a child he saw all this glamour but from far away. I recognize in Steven the desire to do all this reconstruction to be part of that."

Meisel is happier talking about the music clubs his parents took him to in the '60s or his collection of composites than his approach to photography. "I think that all of the things around me just went into my head and I'm sure they're still there but I don't think about it," he said. "That's what is me."

Robert Gerber



Royal College of Art
HENRY MOORE GALLERY
Kensington Gore, London S.W.7 2EU
Tuesday 8 January-Friday 18 January 1991
Monday to Friday 10 a.m.-6 p.m., tel. 071/5845020

ACROSS

- 1 Sun hat of India
- 5 Mock
- 9 Lyre's relative
- 13 The red ape
- 15 An older brother of Seth
- 16 Gallimaufry
- 17 Highland fling, e.g.
- 18 Fleming's 007
- 19 — Bator, city in Mongolia
- 20 Free
- 22 Dispatch

DOWN

- 23 Scottish tartan pattern
- 24 Odor
- 26 Household appliance
- 30 Arrest
- 31 Exchange premium
- 32 Unenthusiastic
- 35 Philippine island
- 36 Amassed
- 41 Org. Bush once headed
- 42 Figure of speech

ACROSS

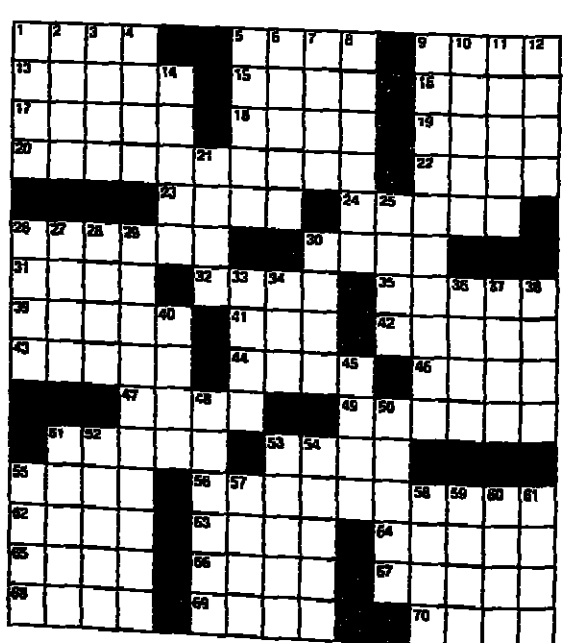
- 43 Thackeray's forte
- 44 Dangle
- 46 — and trouble
- 47 Hamburg's river
- 48 Distress signal
- 51 What David did to Goliath
- 53 Skedaddled
- 55 Box
- 56 Wipe out corruption
- 58 Sharp taste
- 63 Flaw
- 64 Held
- 65 Post Millay
- 66 Formerly
- 67 Region, often poetic
- 68 Petty or shabby
- 69 — do-well
- 70 Slammer

DOWN

- 5 Concerning
- 7 Writes
- 8 Firstborn
- 9 Frat gathering
- 10 Host before Paar and Carson
- 11 Cheerful
- 12 Small body of water
- 14 Honkers
- 21 Drove
- 23 Outlay
- 25 Bias
- 27 Ice-cream thickener
- 28 China: Comb. form
- 29 Company's newsletter to employees
- 30 Pair of horses
- 33 Feel a yearning
- 34 Address Farrow
- 36 Indicative, for one
- 37 West Samoan capital
- 38 Depend (upon)
- 40 Stone
- 45 Some Feds
- 48 Signal

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MAUL PERON SHE
OMNI AROSE SWAY
WATERCRESS PILE
SHONE ATTESTS
SEDAN ORCS
ANT CUTE REICH
ROB HELPS AHAB
CHOCOLATESCLAIR
HOME SURGE RTE
WENDS NEAR DID
STUN ERLER
RETREAT ALOHA
AREA CORNFLAKES
VIAL KNEEL TREK
INK SIXTY SAPS



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DOWN

- 1 Commotion
- 2 Algerian seaport
- 3 Gasp
- 4 Rainfall measure
- 5 Lacy ruffle on a shirt front

- 50 Type of committee
- 51 Deck part
- 52 Divine food
- 53 Loot dealer
- 54 L.A. hoopster
- 55 Stalk
- 57 Furrow
- 58 Temple team
- 59 Single thing
- 60 Vehicle or prefix
- 61 Large dam in Germany

"Freedom is not constituted primarily of privileges but of responsibilities."

Albert Camus



The Daimler-Benz Museum
This museum exhibits the history of the Daimler-Benz group, from the founding of the company in 1883 to the present day.

After a peaceful revolution, Germany is beginning to grow back together.

Democracy and the free market economy are taking root in the rest of Eastern Europe as well.

These are milestones to be proud of.

Yet we must not grow complacent, for there is still much to be done. The developments in the economy and the standard of living in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also affect us in the West.

We trust in the dynamics of the free

market economy. But we also know that the economic and political unity of Europe will only succeed if they are based on strong co-operation between Europe and the United States. At Daimler-Benz, we see it as our responsibility to use all our knowledge and skills to help those undergoing the transition to a free economy.

Our employees and shareholders have accompanied us on the journey. And we will continue to need all their strength and confidence on the road ahead.

DAIMLERBENZ

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Grand Ambitions Wither At Troubled Paris Bourse

By Julie Sell

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paris Bourse, which only a few years ago proclaimed grand ambitions to become the Continent's leading stock exchange, enters the new year beset by a series of troubles that leave the market a long way from that goal.

A shakeout among brokerages — set off by the bankruptcy last July of Tuffier-Ravet-Py and subsequent insider-trading charges brought against the firm — as well as thin market volume, fee-cutting and layoffs, have all plagued the Bourse.

The inability of this ambitious, but relatively small market, to play like its bigger rivals was underscored by a recent incident. One day last month, market regulators arbitrarily reset the level of the CAC-40 stock index 90 minutes after the session ended because of a sudden, sharp fall in the index just before the close. The intervention by regulators slashed gains made by options holders who moved to exercise their options late in the day, and to some, the action smacked of old-style manipulation. Analysts blamed thin liquidity for the market's volatility, although they said it appeared nothing illegal had occurred.

The CAC-40 ended 1990 at 1,517.93, down from 2,004.00 at the end of 1989. Foreign investors flocked to the Paris market in the spring, but poor corporate results, the Gulf crisis and weaker-than-expected economic growth pulled down share prices later in the year.

Small investors can easily become victims in a market that is experiencing growing pains, as the Tuffier case demonstrated. As a result of the brokerage's bankruptcy, many individuals suffered catastrophic losses. In response, exchange regulators last month announced plans to tighten capital-ratio requirements for Paris stockbrokers, a move intended to minimize client risks.

The high profile of French regulators is a relatively new phenomenon. "Until fairly recently, the COB was seen as a real joke," said a French equities trader in London, referring to the Commission des Opérations de Bourse.

THE COB and two other market watchdogs — the Conseil des Valeurs de Bourse, or CBV, and the stockbrokers' association, known as the SBF — are charged with policing a market that has traditionally thrived more on tips, leaks and rumors than solid information, analysts say, and in which insider trading was rife. The regulatory groups have been criticized by some for a lack of coordination, but they are generally seen as making headway in their efforts to clean up the Bourse.

Analysts said the regulators have made significant strides since Régis Rousselet took over as president of the SBF in 1988, following the abrupt resignation of his predecessor over a huge loss in the association's reserve fund.

After two-and-a-half years in office, Mr. Rousselet will leave his post with the SBF on Wednesday and will turn the job over to Jean-François Théodore. Mr. Rousselet left a similar post as head of the CBV last month, handing the reins to Bruno de Moulde, the president of Crédit du Nord.

But the changing of the guard does not mean the market transformation is complete. "I think they really would like to get up-to-date," said a British market maker based in Paris, "but they still have a long way to go." In his view, the Bourse will never rival markets in Frankfurt or London, and will probably never be anything more than the center for French equities.

He cited the slow pace of reform, the perceived need of French market participants to "protect themselves," and the "risk-averse" nature of the Bourse.

"The Paris sleaze factor has to be removed before a lot of things are taken seriously," he said.

Others are more bullish about the Bourse's prospects. Noting

See BOURSE, Page 11

'The Paris sleaze factor has to be removed' for the market to be taken seriously.

Bank of New England: 'Classic Failure'

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In only a year, the Bank of New England was transformed from a regional banking powerhouse into a ward of the state, waiting for federal regulators to choose how and when they will sell it.

While the weakening of the New England economy undoubtedly hurt, the last year has made clear that the company's most serious problems were the result of its own mistakes.

It lent an astounding 36.7 percent of its loans for risky commercial real estate projects, far more than neighboring banks, and it

failed to adequately manage subsidiary banks and reduce costs.

By the time a new management team headed by Lawrence K. Fish was installed early last year, it was too late.

Like a leaky boat that fills with water faster than it can be bailed out, bad loans kept emerging faster than the company could solve its problems by slashing its payroll and selling subsidiaries.

"There were just too many bad loans," said Mr. Fish, who will continue as chairman despite Sunday's federal takeover of three of Bank of New England Corp.'s banking subsidiaries: Bank of New England, Connecticut Bank & Trust and Maine National Bank.

When the problems came to light, the blame fell largely on Walter J. Connolly Jr., who, as chairman, had led the acquisition binge and then pushed the company further into real estate in the last half of the 1980s.

Loans for commercial real estate were especially attractive when the local economy was strong, because they produced the high profits needed to pay for expensive acquisitions.

In 1985, the Bank of New England acquired large banks in Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island, vaulting in a single year from a \$22 billion Massachusetts company to a regional concern that for a time in 1989 was the 18th-largest U.S. banking company.

For years, the company profited from New England's booming economy and a series of major acquisitions.

But by September 1990, with the New England economy soured, almost half the loans the company had made for construction projects, and nearly 20 percent of its commercial mortgage loans, were delinquent.

U.S. to Create Bank 'Super Regulator'

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is preparing to recommend the creation of a "super regulator" of banks, savings associations and other financial services, in a sweeping overhaul of the complex regulatory system.

Officials, industry executives and lawmakers who know about the plan say it will consolidate many functions of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the National Credit Union Administration.

A senior administration official said the super-regulator plan "has the attraction of simplicity and appears to be quite workable."

The overhaul of the regulatory structure is a third plank in the administration's strategy for changing how financial institutions are regulated.

The Treasury has previously said that it will propose a measure later this month to shore up the federal program that insures bank deposits and to broaden bank ownership. The latter would be accomplished by permitting the ownership of banks by commercial enterprises and mergers between commercial banks and investment banks.

Currently, eight agencies and federally chartered corporations in Washington regulate financial

institutions and publicly traded companies in the United States. So do scores of state regulatory authorities.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady is expected this week to choose among several alternatives being prepared by his staff for overhauling the regulatory structure.

Until the details are worked out, the effect of the proposed measure on consumers is uncertain. Some industry executives and lawmakers have long asserted that a simplified regulatory structure would cut the costs to both businesses and the government — savings that might be passed on to the public.

One approach that has wide

spread support, banking officials and regulators say, is the creation of a federal banking commission that would assume the supervisory and examination authority now split among many agencies, as well as a separate insurance organization that would have the power to open new banks and other financial institutions and close those that do not meet federal requirements.

The proposed regulatory changes come as U.S. banks, securities firms and savings associations are experiencing their most difficult period in many years. That has prompted the White House and Congress to begin working on ways to overhaul how these businesses are supervised.

Loans Drop For East and Third World

Reuters

BASEL — Banks in leading industrialized countries substantially cut their lending to Eastern Europe and the Third World but raised lending to developed nations in the first half of 1990, the Bank for International Settlements said in a report released Tuesday.

Total lending to countries outside their area by banks in the Group of 10 major industrial countries plus Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain, fell \$23 billion, or 3.5 percent, to \$633 billion.

The BIS, which acts as central bank to the world's central banks, said in a half-yearly report on bank lending that total loans to Eastern Europe contracted by \$3.1 billion, reflecting a rapid deterioration in the credit standing of some East European countries.

This more than reversed a \$3.3 billion expansion in the preceding six months. Lending to the Soviet Union alone fell by \$3.5 billion.

Claims by banks in Latin America fell by a record \$22.8 billion, or 13 percent, during the first half of 1990, with all major debtor countries sharing in the contraction.

By far the largest change was a \$12.7 billion, or 21 percent, drop in banks' claims on Mexico. This was due to the implementation of the Brady Plan for relief on \$48.5 billion of its debt. The Brady Plan, named after its creator, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady of the United States, surfaced in the spring of 1989 as a way to tackle problems with medium- and long-term debt.

A large number of banks exchanged outstanding claims on Mexico for bonds issued by the Mexican government at a discount of 35 percent, the BIS noted.

In Hong Kong, a Center of Power Shifts

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — From the days of opium and cannons to those of Valium and satellites, there has been one preeminent address in Hong Kong: 1 Queens Road, headquarters of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. It is the nexus of power and money, and these days an emblem of the difficulties of major Hong Kong businesses and of international banking as well.

Confidence here was shaken last month when Hongkong Bank, as it is universally known, announced that it was forming a new holding company with British registration.

While the bank's headquarters and management will remain in the territory, the bank effectively decided to do what many of Hong Kong's 5.8 million inhabitants are doing: obtain a foreign passport as possible protection against the vagaries of Chinese rule that begins in 1997, when Britain relinquishes control.

But many question whether the passport will be enough. The bank is known as a *gweilo* — "foreign devil" — institution, in a territory whose control will soon pass from the *gweilos* to the highly nationalistic Chinese authorities.

This raises two questions: first, will the Chinese leadership allow a foreign bank to continue to dominate the local market, and second, in an increasingly Chinese environment, will the top executives of the bank, who are all British, continue to have the connections and information that have helped them run local operations so profitably over the decades?

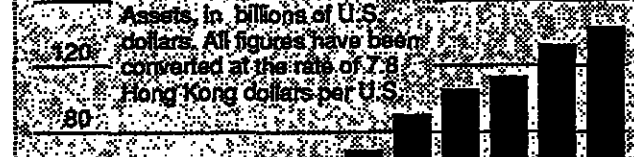
To reduce the risks that will arrive along with Chinese rule, the bank has in the last decade set out to become a truly international institution, with a leg in each time zone. But its recent experience and that of many other banks suggests that the road to becoming fully international passes through a minefield.

Becoming a Global Force

The regional distribution of Hongkong Bank's assets in 1989



Assets in billions of U.S. dollars. All figures have been converted at the rate of 7.8 Hong Kong dollars per U.S. dollar.



The bank's assets have soared 10-fold in the last decade to \$143 billion, making it the 26th largest in the world, but much of the expansion was expensive and unprofitable. For instance, Hongkong Bank acquired Marine Midland Bank of New York and 14.9 percent of Midland Bank PLC of Britain, only to see both investments go sour because of problems in the two banks' loan portfolios.

Because of the problems overseas, almost all analysts expect Hongkong Bank to report a decline in earnings for 1990, for the first time since 1967.

The coming year will also be tough, though perhaps better than 1990, according to William Purves, the chairman and chief executive of the bank, who said shareholders would be

Oil Jumps Nearly \$3 In U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices shot up nearly \$3 a barrel Monday as traders decided war was growing more likely in the Middle East.

"Everybody wants to get in early before it actually happens," said Thomas P. Blakeslee, an energy analyst with Pegasus Econometric Group Inc. "It's a wild day."

Light sweet crude oil for delivery in February closed \$2.75 higher at \$27.65 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange after trading as high as \$28 during the session.

Crude prices started rising in Tokyo as traders responded to President Saddam Hussein's call to Iraqi troops on Sunday to prepare for war.

The rally spread to London, where North Sea Brent crude surged \$3.23 to close at \$26.79 a barrel on the International Petroleum Exchange.

The climb in New York erased much of a \$3.54 decline in the previous three sessions.

Ed Kevelson of Dean Witter Reynolds said that decline was "an overreaction" to the agreement for U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva this week.

Now, "we're moving closer to Jan. 15 every day," he said, referring to the UN deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Product prices soared in line with crude, with February home heating oil up 7.87 cents at 76.27 cents a gallon in New York and February unleaded gasoline up 7.01 cents at 71.63 cents a gallon. (AP, UPI)

CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates | Jan. 7 |
|-------------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 1.725 |
| Brussels | 20.775 |
| Frankfurt | 1.725 |
| London (to) | 1.725 |
| Madrid | 16.250 |
| Paris | 1.725 |
| Porto | 1.725 |
| Tokyo | 1.725 |
| Yen | 1.725 |
| 1 ECU | 1.725 |
| 1 SDR | 1.725 |

Source: Reuters. London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. in other centers. New York closing rates.

a. To buy one pound; b. To buy one dollar; c. Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

| Currency | Per \$ |
|-------------------|--------|
| Argentine peso | 200.00 |
| Australian dollar | 1.725 |
| Belgian franc | 16.250 |
| British pound | 1.725 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.725 |
| French franc | 16.250 |
| German mark | 1.725 |
| Italian lira | 16.250 |
| Japanese yen | 1.725 |
| Spanish peseta | 16.250 |
| Swiss franc | 1.725 |

New York rates unless marked * (local rate).

Forward Rates

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | 180-day |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Amsterdam | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Brussels | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Frankfurt | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| London (to) | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Madrid | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Paris | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Porto | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Tokyo | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| Yen | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| 1 ECU | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |
| 1 SDR | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 | 1.725 |

Source: Reuters. London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. in other centers. New York closing rates.

INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits | Jan. 7 |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 month | 7.00% |
| 3 months | 7.00% |
| 6 months | 7.00% |
| 1 year | 7.00% |

Source: All Reuters except ECU: London Bank. Rates available in interest rate sheets of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

| United States | Jan. 7 |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Discount rate | 6.00% |
| Federal funds | 6.00% |
| Prime rate | 6.00% |
| 90-day Treasury bill | 6.00% |
| 1-year Treasury bill | 6.00% |
| 30-year Treasury bond | 6.00% |
| 3-month Treasury note | 6.00% |
| 3-month CD | 6.00% |
| 3-month TDR | 6.00% |

Source: Reuters. London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. in other centers. New York closing rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1 month | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 3 months | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| 6 months | 6.55 | 6.55 |
| 1 year | 6.75 | 6.75 |
| 1 year | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| 1 year | 6.25 | 6.25 |

Source: Reuters. London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. in other centers. New York closing rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

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Source: Reuters. London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. and Toronto rates of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. in other centers. New York closing rates.

U.S. Debt Downgrades Hit a Record in 1990

United Press International

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Monday that it assigned record numbers of downgrades to corporate and municipal debt during 1990 and expects a similar trend in 1991.

The credit-rating agency said there were four times as many corporate long-term debt rating downgrades as upgrades during the year — 768 versus 189. The 1990 figure was also nearly twice the size of 1989's, when 419 downgrades were recorded.

The value of the corporate downgrades was \$510 billion, sharply higher than the \$174 billion in 1989.

Municipal debt attracted 474 downgrades, compared with 131 upgrades a year earlier.

The ratings agency said it expects downgrades to exceed upgrades in 1991, but many of these are likely to be in the speculative-grade categories of the corporate sector. Investment-grade credit should hold up "relatively well," the organization said.

"The wild card," said Leo O'Neill, president of S&P Ratings Group, is what will happen in the Gulf. War would lead to higher oil prices, heightened fears of inflation and a deeper recession. "As a result, creditworthiness could deteriorate beyond S&P's current expectations," he added.

Mr. O'Neill said many issuers will face difficult financial decisions during 1991, but those that put their financial house in order during the current recession "should be able to preserve that stability well into the future."

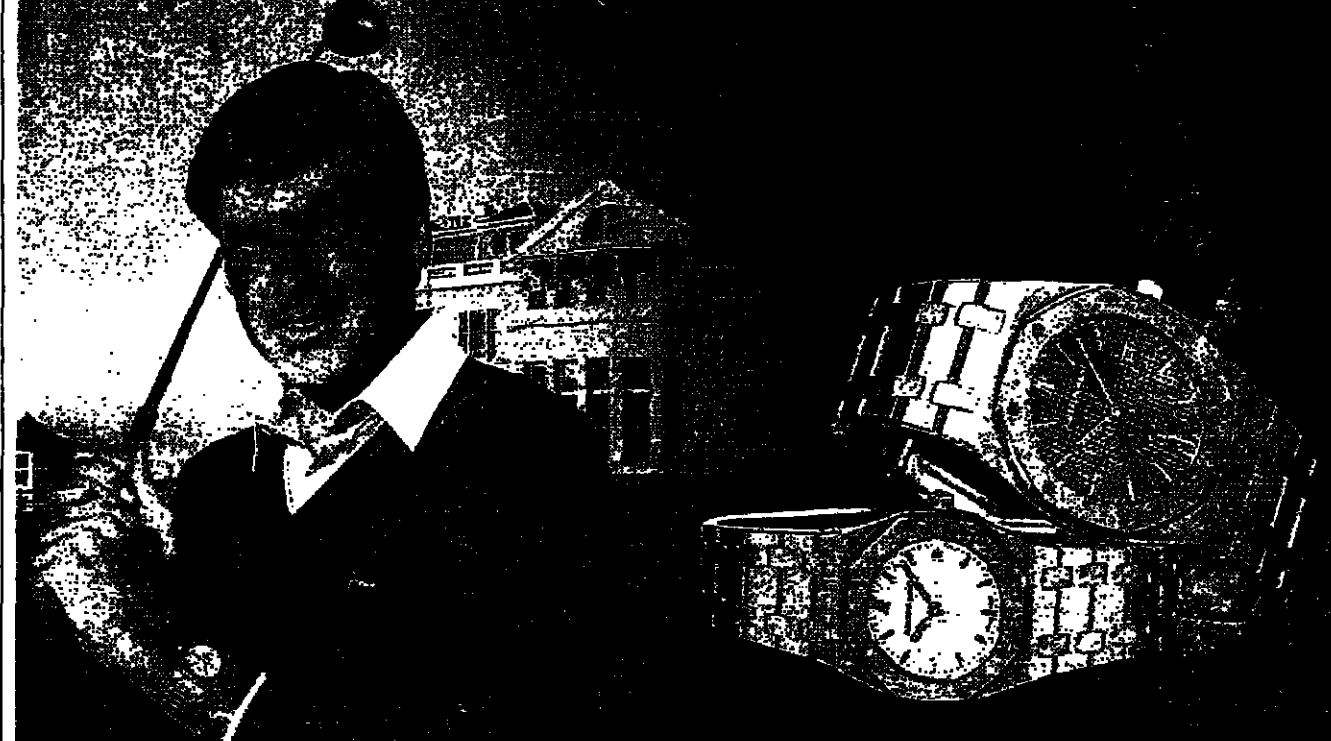
He said 1991 would be a crucial test to see whether the decade-long decline in credit quality continues.

The biggest fall in credit quality has come from corporate industrial borrowers, whose median ratings have fallen in the last 10 years to the speculative grade double-B from single-A.

Rated debt that defaulted in 1990 reached a record \$14 billion, with comparable figures expected for 1991. Standard & Poor's said the default level was mostly due to debt-financed mergers and acquisitions.

Lending institutions also suffered downgrades due to asset-quality problems, particularly in real estate loans in the Northeast.

The outlook for many European and Japanese banks and industrial companies is less gloomy than it is for their American counterparts, due to their more prudent financial strategies.



Audemars Piguet and Nick Faldo. Where perfection is the only standard.

Royal Oak by Audemars Piguet

U.K. Retail Sales Fell By 0.8% in November

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The British government reported Monday that retail sales fell 0.8 percent in November, a sharper fall than the 0.5 percent analysts had expected. The decline pushed the retail sales index down to a two-year low of 120.4, confirming that the country is deep into recession.
Also pointing to a deepening slump were figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which showed that new car sales fell by 27.58 percent in December and by 12.69 percent in 1990 as a whole.
The government also reported consumer credit rose to £3.97 billion (\$7.69 billion) in November, from £3.77 billion a year earlier. Economists said that the relatively strong rise in credit indicated that hard-pressed consumers were resorting to expensive forms of borrowing to cover current needs.
"It is now emphatically our view that we are deeper into recession than people think, and that means we may be closer to the upturn than most believe," said Chris Dillow, chief U.K. economist at Nomura Research Institute.
Mr. Dillow added that there was evidence that the downturn in retail sales was partly due to increased saving before Christmas. "The important question is what happened in December. Indications are that the Christmas season was much closer to normal than had been expected," he said.
Estimates of when the recession would bottom out vary from the end of the second quarter of this year to early in 1992.
David Kern, chief economist of National Westminster Bank PLC, also took a relatively optimistic view. He maintains that companies and individuals have been relatively slow to recognize the depth of the downturn. As a result, he said, there is currently "a process of adjustment" that tends to encourage exaggerated pessimism.
The economists acknowledged that the current gloom in the marketplace could itself lead to overreaction among individuals and corporations, thus making the downturn worse than it need be. Yet they said the government would have to remain cautious about cutting interest rates.
"The pound is just too vulnerable at the moment" for the government to cut interest rates, said Mr. Dillow.
He and other analysts agreed that data on corporate profits and finances due out on Tuesday would provide further grim reading.
Gwyn Hache of James Capel & Co. predicted corporate profits in the third quarter would show a drop of 2 percent and that the financial deficit of companies would amount to between £7 and £8 billion.

Bonn Proposes to Abolish Local Tax on Companies

MUNICH — Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, on Monday proposed scrapping local taxes on property and capital paid by companies in western Germany, possibly as early as 1992.
He also said at a news conference that the taxes — levied by state and municipal governments — should not be introduced in eastern Germany at all. He said his proposal should be seen as a first phase of Bonn's corporate tax reform.
Mr. Waigel said he still opposes demands by the Free Democratic Party that income taxes be lowered in eastern Germany to stimulate investment there. He said such a move could trim Bonn government revenues by 10 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.69 billion) a year.
Mr. Waigel said his proposal to scrap the taxes would be a first step toward a compromise between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party and the Free Democrats on its demand that former East Germany be turned into a low tax zone.
"This could be a way to reach a sensible compromise," Mr. Waigel said after a meeting with Christian Democratic leaders.
A commission appointed by Mr. Waigel last month presented its recommendations for the tax reform, including a call for the abolition of the property and trade taxes.
The coalition parties have agreed the company tax cuts should be approved by the end of 1992, to take effect by 1995 at the latest. The Bonn government is under pressure to reform Germany's corporate tax system, which industrialists claim puts German companies at a competitive disadvantage within Europe.
Western Germany's 11 regional states collected 5.7 billion DM in property taxes in 1989 and were expected to collect 6 billion in 1990.

Kuwait Says Pact Near to Unblock Its Banks' Assets

NICOSIA — The Central Bank of Kuwait, operating from exile since the Iraqi invasion, expects an agreement shortly with the U.S. Treasury and the Bank of England to unblock the frozen assets of all Kuwaiti banks, the bank's governor reportedly has said.
Sheikh Salem Abdulaziz al-Sabah said that after an agreement, the central bank would provide funds to cover any interbank claims.
In an interview in the latest issue of the Middle East Economic Survey, Sheikh Salem said he wanted to reassure international banks that repayment of interbank loans would be made if desired after the banks' assets are freed.
Kuwaiti funds were frozen after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion to prevent Baghdad from getting the tens of billions of dollars in assets. Since then, the National Bank of Kuwait is the only Kuwaiti bank to have had its assets unblocked.
Sheikh Salem said he was satisfied that other banks had successfully rebuilt their records.

Spanish Banks Face Squeeze

MADRID — Spain's high-performing banks are headed for tighter earnings this year as a result of increased competition, an economic downturn and continuing monetary curbs, senior bankers and analysts said Monday.
A battle last year for deposits did not bring the crisis forecast by some bankers worried about rising costs, but left scars that may be aggravated by a new fight for loan business.
"The banks face a difficult year," said Alejandro Scherk, bank analyst at Agente de Bolsa Asociados. "Earnings growth is going to be relatively modest and possibly even lower in 1992."
Despite historically low share prices, most analysts advise investor caution on at least three of the seven biggest Spanish banks whose earnings are seen rising between 5 percent to 10 percent this year, after about 10 percent in 1990.
"The present climate is not good and you have to look to the second half of the year for any improvement in banking sector prospects," said Stephen Hughes of Nikko Securities in London.
He noted that continuing government efforts to slow inflation through monetary curbs mean banks will have to deal with a declining economy and accompanying low credit demand at a time when their costs are rising fast.
Analysts say the costs of introducing high-interest current accounts hit some banks more than others, and that those with large industrial holdings such as Banco Central SA and Banco Español de Crédito SA, known as Banesto, are relatively more vulnerable to the uncertain world economic prospects.
Spain's largest bank, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya SA, said in a recent sector study that banks had entered a period of intense competition.
"The banks are not going to make pacts and competition will be very tough in some areas," said José María Amusatégui, new chairman of Banco Hispano Americano SA.

Debt Worries Hit Peugeot

PARIS — Shares in the French carmaker Peugeot SA dropped on Monday after the chairman, Jacques Calvet, said group debt rose sharply last year.
His remarks at a news conference caused stock market concern about Peugeot's 1991 profit outlook.
Mr. Calvet said net debt rose to between 6 and 8 billion francs (\$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion) at the end of 1990, from 2.5 billion francs a year earlier.
He said the surge in debt had allowed the company — Europe's third largest carmaker after Volkswagen AG of Germany and Fiat SpA of Italy — to rebuild stocks.
The debt news sparked selling of Peugeot shares, which plunged 20.90 francs, or 4.1 percent, to 486.10 francs each.
Analysts said the debt was up to three billion francs higher than most estimates.
"The implication is that the profit figure for 1991 will be harder to achieve," said Philip Ayton of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Research Ltd.
Analysts' estimates of Peugeot's 1991 attributable net profit ranged from 7 billion to 7.5 billion francs.
Mr. Calvet repeated previous forecasts that Peugeot's 1990 net profit would be only slightly down from the 10.3 billion francs posted in 1989.
He also said that Peugeot would post 1990 sales of about 100 billion francs, an increase of nearly 6 percent over 1989.

Sanofi Foresees Alliance With Sterling Drug of U.S.

PARIS — Sanofi said Monday that it expects to reach an agreement on an alliance with Sterling Drug, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co. of the United States, by the end of January.
The French pharmaceutical company, which is 60 percent owned by Elf Aquitaine, the state-controlled oil company, has been seeking a partner in the United States to launch a new line of drugs in the mid-1990s.
An agreement, which could result in the creation of a joint venture, would allow Sanofi a greater presence in the United States, where its 1 billion francs (\$197.2 million) in annual sales is currently earned through franchises.
Following the announcement in the afternoon, Sanofi shares fell to close 6 francs lower, at 748, on a sharply lower Bourse.
Sanofi said it expects its human drugs division to have sales of 10.1 billion francs in 1990. Sterling Drug, which was acquired by Kodak in February 1988 for 5.1 billion francs, had sales of 15 billion francs in 1989 from its drug division.
Sanofi's net attributable profit rose 25 percent in 1989 to 936 million francs on sales of 17.2 billion.

Sabena Said To Prepare Job Cuts

BRUSSELS — Sabena, Belgium's state-owned airline, could cut between 1,000 and 3,000 of its 10,000 personnel if a restructuring plan is agreed upon, according to Belgian press reports Monday.
The company, whose new board met Friday, did not immediately comment on the reports. Details of the meeting were not released.
The Belgian news agency, Belga, outlined a number of other possible restructuring measures following the withdrawal of British Airways PLC and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines from the Sabena World Airlines venture at the end of 1990.
Sabena could scale back plans for fleet renewal, reduce investments and look for partners to develop long-haul routes, Belga said.
The failure of the venture leaves Sabena too small to take on Europe's air giants and saddled with an estimated 4 billion Belgian francs (\$130.7 million) in debt.
"Sabena is in a no-man's land," said Jan Wild, airline analyst at the London stockbrokerage Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "In order to have any future at all it would need to find partners."
One reason for the collapse of the venture was Sabena's deepening financial problems. Sabena is expected to post a record loss in 1990 of between 4 and 5 billion francs on its airline operations.
Pierre Godfroid, who took over as Sabena chairman on Jan. 1, has been asked by the Belgian government to draw up a restructuring and recapitalization program.
(AP, Reuters)

| Investor's Europe | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 | | |
| 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 |
| 1200 | 2500 | 2000 | 1200 | 2500 |
| 1000 | 2000 | 1500 | 1000 | 2000 |
| 800 | 1500 | 1000 | 800 | 1500 |
| 600 | 1000 | 500 | 600 | 1000 |
| 400 | 500 | 0 | 400 | 500 |
| 200 | 0 | -500 | 200 | 0 |
| 0 | -500 | -1000 | 0 | -500 |
| 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 |
| 1200 | 2500 | 2000 | 1200 | 2500 |
| 1000 | 2000 | 1500 | 1000 | 2000 |
| 800 | 1500 | 1000 | 800 | 1500 |
| 600 | 1000 | 500 | 600 | 1000 |
| 400 | 500 | 0 | 400 | 500 |
| 200 | 0 | -500 | 200 | 0 |
| 0 | -500 | -1000 | 0 | -500 |
| Exchange | Index | Monday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Amsterdam CBS Trend | | 78.30 | 80.00 | -2.13 |
| Brussels Stock Index | | 4823.05 | 4885.43 | -1.28 |
| Frankfurt DAX | | 1358.16 | 1396.07 | -2.72 |
| Frankfurt FAZ | | 588.34 | 602.11 | -2.29 |
| Helsinki UNITAS | | 368.30 | 372.00 | -0.99 |
| London Financial Times 30 | | 1648.30 | 1659.50 | -0.67 |
| London FTSE 100 | | 2113.30 | 2126.10 | -0.60 |
| Madrid General Index | | 221.06 | 223.14 | -0.93 |
| Milan MIB | | 1007.00 | 1018.00 | -1.08 |
| Paris CAC 40 | | 1507.87 | 1547.66 | -2.57 |
| Stockholm Affarsvarlden | | 753.40 | 770.73 | -2.25 |
| Vienna Stock Index | | 483.93 | 493.07 | -1.85 |
| Zurich SBS | | 504.40 | 514.90 | -2.04 |

EC Backs Deal Between Mitsubishi and Carbide

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission gave a green light Monday to the purchase by the Japanese trading house Mitsubishi Corp. of a 50 percent stake in the worldwide carbon business of Union Carbide Corp. of the United States.
The European Community's executive body said the deal would not lead to a significant weakening of competition within the Community.
Mitsubishi agreed last November to pay \$230 million for half of Union Carbide's UCAR Carbon Co. and its 19 subsidiaries, which deal in carbon and graphite.
An EC spokesman said the deal was essentially a joint venture, and that UCAR would remain in "independent hands" with neither Mitsubishi nor Union Carbide being active in its market.
He said the decision was the Commission's first concerning such a venture since a new competition law last September gave the executive power to review big mergers, even if none of the companies involved are based in the Community.
The Commission also said it approved the purchase by France's Unior-Sacilor, the Community's largest maker of steel products, of the Italian steel distributor Carim.
In addition, the Commission said it authorized Unior-Sacilor to buy 49 percent of Service Acier Rhenan, a French flat-steel product maker. The remaining 51 percent is owned by Germany's Klockner.
The Commission also cleared the creation by Unior-Sacilor and Germany's Mannesmann Rohrenwerke of Europipe, a maker and distributor of large welded tubes.
(AFP, AP, Reuters)

Arbed Still Open To Belgian Link

BRUSSELS — The chairman of Arbed SA, Georges Faber, said Monday that the Luxembourg steelmaker still wants to cooperate with Belgium's Cockerill Sambre, even though plans to merge the firms' flat-steel activities have been scrapped.
"We have abandoned the idea of the merger, but not of the alliance," Mr. Faber told the Belgian daily La Libre Belgique. "We will meet again in a short time." He said that the merger, which was called off last month, had failed because the two companies had differed on how to manage and structure their activities.
Mr. Faber did not rule out the idea of merging some activities in the future.

Tapie Seeks Adidas Stake

PARIS — The French entrepreneur Bernard Tapie said Monday he expected to meet the Swiss retailer Metro International AG to discuss buying a 10 percent stake in Adidas AG, the sports equipment company already controlled by Mr. Tapie.
"Metro wants to sell and we are very interested in buying 10 percent and possibly an additional option on 5 percent which Metro owns," Mr. Tapie said.
Mr. Tapie bought 80 percent of Adidas for 1.6 billion francs (\$315 million) last summer.
The two groups will fix the prices, dates and terms of the transaction. "On the basis of that we will proceed or we will not proceed," Mr. Tapie said.
Adidas's shareholders' funds had been rebuilt following the sale of rights to use Adidas brand names such as Arena and Coo Sportif on the Japanese market, Mr. Tapie said, giving no further details.
Tapie also said his holding group, Bernard Tapie Finance, will sell its magazine chain La Vie Claire to a Swiss group and sell its tennis-racket subsidiary Donnay International before the spring.

BOURSE: Grand Ambitions Fade at Paris Exchange

(Continued from first finance page)
that the French market has undertaken massive changes in the last four or five years.
"People shouldn't be too demanding and too impatient," said Julia Barnes, a French equities specialist with Hoare Govett Ltd. in London.
Pointing to the inquiry into unusual trading in shares of the tire-maker Michelin & Co. prior to a negative company announcement last year, she said, "It's very healthy to see that thing investigated."
A Paris broker agreed. While acknowledging that there could be better coordination between regulators, he said that Paris, nonetheless, has "all the fundamental things it takes to become an international market."
One change that analysts said is key if Paris is to attain a top international ranking is the attraction of more foreign investors, through more marketing of the exchange.
Analysts said it is the French Treasury's aim to encourage greater market liquidity.
Thin liquidity was largely blamed for the market's late shift on Dec. 26, analysts said. When trading is especially thin, they noted, the CAC 40 index can be significantly changed by trades in one or two key stocks. On the day in question, institutional investors were suspected of placing large sell orders in certain stocks just before the close to force the CAC index closer in line with end-of-the-month "put" orders they held on the options contract.
Analysts said the subsequent intervention by regulators took them by surprise, but they were generally willing to give the authorities the benefit of the doubt.
Jan Fumivall, director of UBS-Phillips & Drew in Paris, called the regulators' intervention "slightly daft," but noted that "there's practically no other market where you can change the index like that by selling one stock." As for the late selloff, he added, "There's nothing illegal about it, though it's slightly unethical."
Arbitrage is "a relatively new phenomenon to the French," said Ms. Barnes, "and it takes some getting used to." She said the options market "needs a little more regulation."
Paul Horne, who represents foreign institutional investors for Smith Barney Harris Upham in Paris, said the intervention did not appear to be "a return to the old days." In his view, French market regulations are "ultrasensitive to the accusations from abroad — particularly by large institutional investors — that they're manipulating things."
A spokesman for the stockbrokers' association said it would have no comment on the Dec. 26 incident before an inquiry was completed. He noted, however, that the incident occurred on a day the market "was dead."
In addition to the problems of liquidity, the shakeout among Paris brokers is likely to continue. Some analysts said there are still too many small brokers around.
According to Mr. Fumivall, "it's going to be particularly difficult for the small houses" in the future. He predicted "a considerable number of realignments in the next 12 months."
Maison Roussin SA and Cofuture recently quit brokerage activities on the French financial-futures market, the Matif, while the London-based James Capel & Co. has abandoned certain bond-market activities at the DLP brokerage which it acquired in Paris.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press
(Continued)

| High | Low | Open | Close | High | Low | Open | Close | High | Low | Open | Close |
|------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|
| 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
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| 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
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| 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

| 項目 | 金額 | 項目 | 金額 |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 一、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 二、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 三、其他投資 | 20.00 | 四、合計 | 170.00 |
| 五、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 六、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 七、其他投資 | 20.00 | 八、合計 | 170.00 |
| 九、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 十、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 十一、其他投資 | 20.00 | 十二、合計 | 170.00 |
| 十三、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 十四、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 十五、其他投資 | 20.00 | 十六、合計 | 170.00 |
| 十七、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 十八、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 十九、其他投資 | 20.00 | 二十、合計 | 170.00 |
| 二十一、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 二十二、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 二十三、其他投資 | 20.00 | 二十四、合計 | 170.00 |
| 二十五、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 二十六、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 二十七、其他投資 | 20.00 | 二十八、合計 | 170.00 |
| 二十九、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 三十、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 三十一、其他投資 | 20.00 | 三十二、合計 | 170.00 |
| 三十三、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 三十四、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 三十五、其他投資 | 20.00 | 三十六、合計 | 170.00 |
| 三十七、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 三十八、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 三十九、其他投資 | 20.00 | 四十、合計 | 170.00 |
| 四十一、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 四十二、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 四十三、其他投資 | 20.00 | 四十四、合計 | 170.00 |
| 四十五、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 四十六、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 四十七、其他投資 | 20.00 | 四十八、合計 | 170.00 |
| 四十九、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 五十、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 五十一、其他投資 | 20.00 | 五十二、合計 | 170.00 |
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| 五十五、其他投資 | 20.00 | 五十六、合計 | 170.00 |
| 五十七、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 五十八、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 五十九、其他投資 | 20.00 | 六十、合計 | 170.00 |
| 六十一、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 六十二、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 六十三、其他投資 | 20.00 | 六十四、合計 | 170.00 |
| 六十五、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 六十六、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 六十七、其他投資 | 20.00 | 六十八、合計 | 170.00 |
| 六十九、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 七十、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 七十一、其他投資 | 20.00 | 七十二、合計 | 170.00 |
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| 七十九、其他投資 | 20.00 | 八十、合計 | 170.00 |
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| 八十九、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 九十、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
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| 九十七、基本建設投資 | 100.00 | 九十八、更新改造投資 | 50.00 |
| 九十九、其他投資 | 20.00 | 一百、合計 | 170.00 |

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 | 2650 | 2651 | 2652 | 2653 | 2654 | 2655 | 2656 | 2657 | 2658 | 2659 | 2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 |
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| 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | 372 | |
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| 12 Month | | | | | | | 12 Month Low Stock | | | | | | | 12 Month | | | | | | |
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| High | Low | Stock | DIV | Yield % | P/E | Ratio | High | Low | Stock | DIV | Yield % | P/E | Ratio | High | Low | Stock | DIV | Yield % | P/E | Ratio |
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| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
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SPORTS

At NCAA Convention, Reformers' Top Worry Is a Shaky Bottom Line

By William C. Rhoden

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — For most fans of big-time college sports, the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association convention is little more than a bureaucratic mumbo jumbo that is only remotely related to slam dunks, field goals and national championships.

But while the 85th convention, which began here Monday, will have its share of red tape, it might impose itself in very visible and immediate ways on a college sports industry that is coming under increased scrutiny.

A hard-line reform package proposed by an increasingly militant group of college presidents is designed to shorten playing seasons in all sports and limit to 20 hours per week the amount of time athletes are required to spend in organized practices.

As part of an ambitious reconstruction package, the presidents' proposal would reduce coaching staffs, cut scholarships by 10 percent and limit the people, time and money used to lure athletes to universities.

Not surprisingly, this year's meeting has got the attention of a number of interest groups.

"This convention is scary as far as the quality of college football is concerned," said Dennis Erickson, the football coach at the University of Miami.

"They're in a catabolic mode now and they're going to make changes that in four years we're going to have to change back," he said. "What I'm interested in seeing is how much money they're going to have to spend to hire people to find out how many hours the athletes are spending. I just think that in the next week we're going to face some things that are going to be unbelievable in college football."

While football coaches are concerned about reduction of staffs and scholarships, swimming and gymnastics coaches as well as governing bodies in those sports are concerned that a reduction in training hours will hurt elite athletes preparing for international competition.

One coach predicted a mass exodus of world-class swimmers from college programs.

"The presidents' position is that it's not the university's responsibility

to develop professional athletes or elite athletes," said Richard Schultz, the executive director of the NCAA. But like most of the high-minded legislation passed by the NCAA, the time-demands proposal has an enormous loophole because it allows athletes to spend as much time as they like practicing on a volunteer basis with the coaches on hand to provide supervision.

Another measure to be voted on could reduce by 50 the number of schools eligible to compete in the NCAA Division I men's basketball tournament by raising the requirements for Division I membership.

The proposal would increase the number of sports that must be sponsored to 14 from 12, (seven each for men and women) and require a minimum expenditure on scholarships of \$500,000 (\$250,000 each for men and women's sports), not including basketball and football.

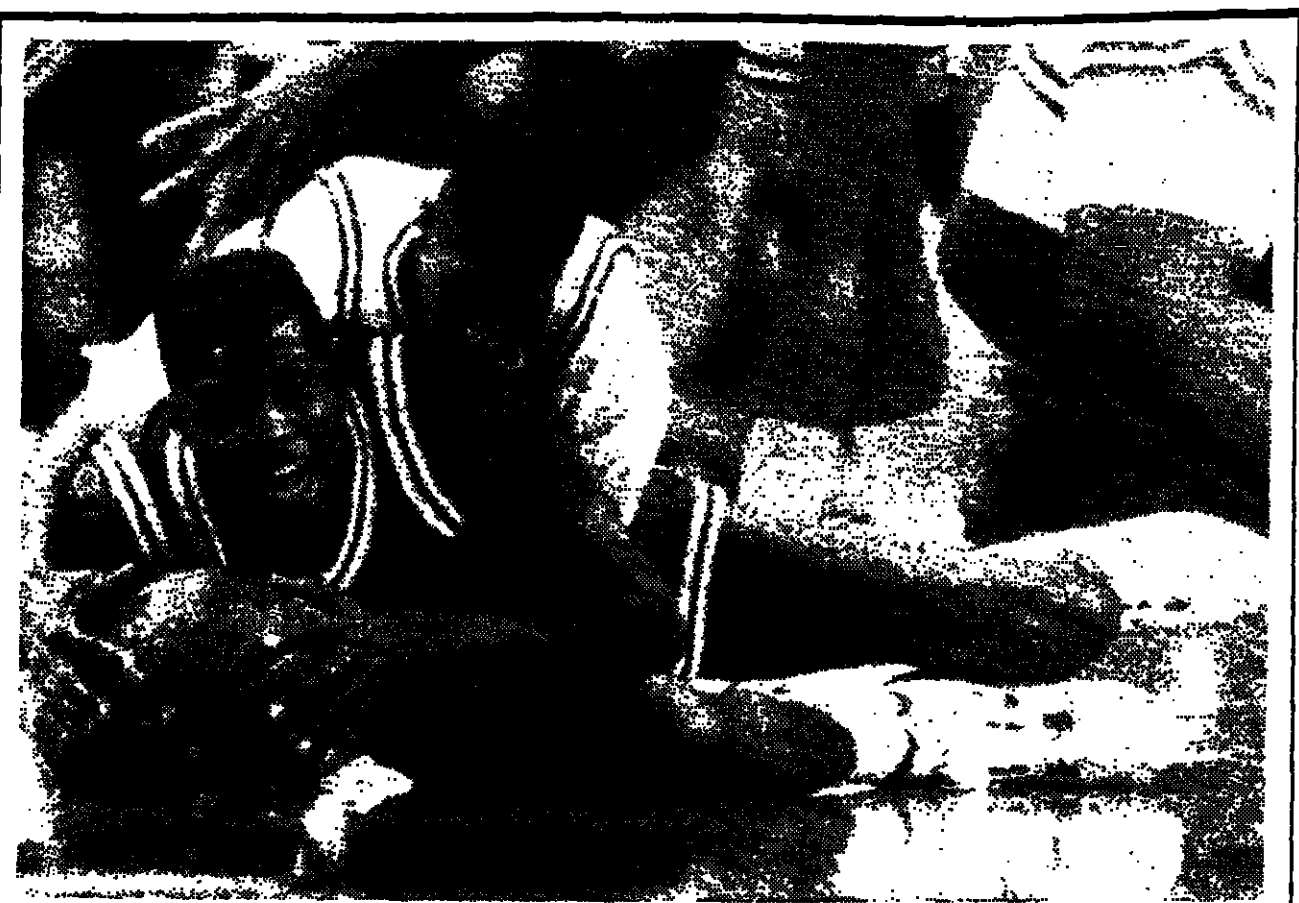
"No one is interested in cutting out 50 schools," said Schultz. "We're just saying, 'O.K., if you're going to be in Division I then here are the minimum standards that you need to meet.'"

What you have in the eyes of many are a number of schools that are Division I in basketball only. The other programs are not really more than club-sport programs. They'll send teams to competition without a coach and they have no financial aid in those areas other than basketball."

Another proposal would eliminate athletic dorms, a longstanding symbol of athletic isolation and estrangement, if not privilege, by 1996.

For all the talk about reform, the most significant aspect of this year's convention may be the record number of college presidents who have said they will attend. Some think that the high turnout reflects a more respectful view of athletics by an academic establishment that has traditionally regarded sports with a mixture of amusement, suspicion and contempt.

"You have to understand how athletics fits into American higher education," said Donna Shulala, president of the University of Wisconsin. "It's real hard to get most people who come up the ranks as a faculty member with a Ph.D. under their belts to turn around and take athletics seriously."



Lee Mayberry of Arkansas reached around Alvaro Teheran of Houston in a struggle for a loose ball, but could not come up with it.

Houston Undone by Arkansas's First-Rate Second Half

The Associated Press

At halftime, Houston's Alvaro Teheran had five offensive rebounds and 16 points, and the Cougars were within four points of second-ranked Arkansas.

But the 7-foot, 1-inch (2.15-meter) Teheran managed to score only two points and did not get any offensive rebounds in the second half, and Houston couldn't come close to the Razorbacks, who pulled away en route to a 95-

79 triumph Sunday in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Coug coach Nolan Richardson said the key to the victory by Arkansas (13-1, 2-0 Southwest Conference) was stopping Teheran from going to the offensive boards and sticking the ball back in the hole in the second half.

Lee Mayberry's dunk off an alley-oop pass started a nine-point run that finished Houston. Georgia Tech 101, Wake Forest 91; Kenyon Anderson scored 32 points, 10 coming in 43

seconds midway through the second half in

Atlanta, as the 24th-ranked Yellow Jackets won their sixth straight.

But Bobby Cremins, Georgia Tech's coach, gave most of the credit to reserve guard Brian Donahue, who made three three-point shots late in the game, for his only points. "The little guy was sensational," Cremins said. Georgia Tech is 6-3, 1-0 in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Wake Forest is 6-3, 1-0.

After highly publicized athletic scandals and in the aftermath of the University of Miami football team's tumbling of Texas in last week's Cotton Bowl game, intercollegiate athletics has become a front-burner issue.

The attendance this year by a record number of university presidents reflects a growing concern over the high visibility, escalating expenses and negative image generated by athletic programs.

Many of the presidents have come here with a sense of indignation over the fact that such a small part of their educational enterprise is causing such a big fuss.

"I administer a university that has a billion-dollar operating budget; the athletic budget is \$14 million," Shulala said. "I have a lot of other things on my table and yet you tell me that I've got to spend three days in Nashville, Tennessee, in January — when I should be in Palm Beach raising money."

"More importantly, you tell me that I've got to spend 10 to 15 percent of my time on athletics. That's a big commitment."

Critics of the NCAA say that the reforms proposed at this year's convention are window dressing and that the convention itself is little more than a grand maneuver

by the association to avoid outside intervention by demonstrating to politicians that the membership is cleaning its own house.

As part of his lobbying on behalf of the presidents' reform package, Schultz has warned members that the association is one drug overdose, one major point-shaving scandal away from government intervention.

"It's very important that we're successful at this convention," Schultz said, "because if we're not, I think it will give politicians just the loophole they need to jump in and say, 'The NCAA members will not deal with reform, so we're going to put in these regulations.' That would be a disaster in my mind."

Perhaps the 85th convention will be noteworthy for the questions that it will not raise. For one, should big-time sports be tied to the educational mission of the university in the first place?

And while the question is not being raised here, it is being asked by a growing number of interested parties, from the Internal Revenue Service to alumni who are beginning to question the relevance of free-standing entertainment enterprises to the academic institutions they purport to represent.

Subdued Rose Leaves Prison for Job Helping Children in Cincinnati

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch

MARION, Illinois — Pete Rose left a federal prison camp on Monday morning with little fanfare after serving five months for income tax evasion.

The former manager of the Cincinnati Reds and major league baseball's all-time hits leader said freedom felt "great." He declined further comment as he was driven from the prison administration building.

Rose then was met on the prison grounds by his wife, in another car. Warden John Clark said the couple headed for Cincinnati, about five hours away.

Rose was to be at a Cincinnati halfway house Monday afternoon to begin serving the second part of his sentence, 1,000 hours of community service teaching physical education at inner city elementary schools.

"He tells us he is eager to return to the community and work with youngsters in Cincinnati," said John L. Clark, warden of the minimum security facility where Rose was imprisoned.

Clark declined to comment on Rose's stay at the prison, except to say that his term was "unremarkable" and that "while he was with us, Mr. Rose worked hard every day at a manual labor job."

"He neither asked for nor was granted any special privilege or condition and was cooperative with our staff," Clark said.

Rose earned 11 cents an hour working an eight-hour day in a prison welding shop.

U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel ordered Rose to spend three months in a halfway house after leaving the Southern Illinois prison. He will be on probation for nine months after that.

Rose pleaded guilty to filing false income tax forms in 1985 and 1987, and admitted to hiding more than \$354,000 in income from gambling, personal appearances and the sale of memorabilia. Included in that figure was \$129,000 he got for selling the bat with which, in 1985, he broke Ty Cobb's record for hits.

The Cincinnati native compiled 4,256 hits in 24 seasons with the Reds, the Montreal Expos and the Philadelphia Phillies, and holds several other major league records, among them games (3,562), singles (3,215) and 200-hit seasons (10).

But he was banned from baseball in 1989 following an investigation that disclosed he had bet on baseball games.

Rose, who has sold his houses in Cincinnati, told a television station in December that he wants to make a new start in Florida, possibly in the restaurant business or in broadcasting.

Once Rose fulfills his obligation for community service in Cincinnati, the court could consider allowing him to move to Florida to complete probation, according to his probation officer, John Cole.

The teaching assignment is the second part of a sentence that Spiegel imposed in July, saying he had been afflicted with a compulsive gambling disorder.

Cecil Good, assistant superintendent of the Cincinnati public school system, said Rose will help gym teachers starting Jan. 14.

"I think he'll do very well," Good said. "He's very open. He's quite articulate. And he's got a Half of Fame-type background, and I think that will contribute quite a lot."

Rose is to work seven hours per day, five days per week for the rest of the school year. After that, he is supposed to work in a low-income neighborhood at the LeBlond community center.

Cole said Rose has been assigned to live in the private Talbot House, Rose's chief accuser, body builder Paul G. Janssen, served 4½ months there in 1989 for hiding income from the sale of steroids.

The 45 residents of the house's program for male federal convicts live two or three to a room, said Tom Berghausen, the house's associate executive director. They include drug offenders and white-collar criminals. The residents have to clean their own rooms and divide the chores.

"We have a lot of different groups and treatments: parent education, Alcoholics Anonymous, chemical dependency," Berghausen said. "They are allowed out for jobs or school, or any authorized appointments."

Berghausen said that to protect residents' privacy, he could not confirm whether Rose would be coming or whether any special preparations had been made for him. (AP, UPI)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

DESPITE the absence of Gary Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet Union decided to play the 26th Olympiad in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, Nov. 16 to Dec. 4. Its team of Vasily Ivanchuk, Boris Gelfand, Aleksandr Belyavsky, Artur Yusupov, Leonid Yudasin and Evgeny Barayev achieved the gold medal game score of 39-17 in the 14-round Swiss-system tournament. Each match was played on four boards. Each team was permitted six players and the teams in serious contention for the top places systematically rotated all six. The United States and Britain each scored 3½-2½, but the United States team won the silver medal on tiebreak points. Britain got the bronze. In the ninth round, Ivanchuk put China's Xu Jun under heavy positional pressure but won only after Xu missed a saving resource in time-pressure.

White's point in the anti-Queen's Indian Defense line with 6 Nc3 Nc4 7 Bd2 is that for Black to obtain the bishop-pair with ... Nc2 8 Qd2 would stick him with a dilemma: either he plays 8...d5 and after 9 cxd5 Nc4 he faces pressure against his d5 pawn or he plays noncommittally and lets White flood the center with pawns after 9 e4.

In place of 8...O-O, Ivanchuk produced 8 Nc4! one thought being that 8...Nc5 9 Bc3 Bg2 10 Nc2 d5 11 e4 d4 12 Nf4 may be slightly in White's favor. On 8...d5 9 e4 Nc3 10 Nc4 Xu veered away from 10...Bd4 because after 11 e4 (11...Qd4 12 Qc4 Kf8 13 Qb3 is surely not better) 12 Bg2 Qd6 13

Qd2, the bishops give White the advantage.

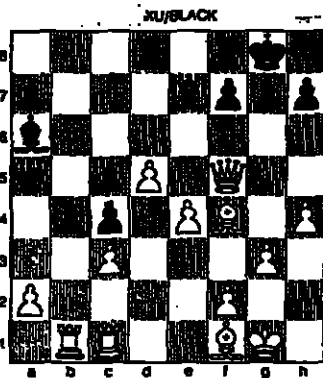
On 12 Nc2, Xu could not defend by 12...Ne7 without conceding the bishop-pair after 13 Ng4. On 12...Nc5, Ivanchuk kept jabs away with 13 Qd4, when 13...Qd5 would have lost a pawn to 14 Nd5! After 13...Bc4 14 Qb4 Bc7 15 Qb1, the threat was 15 Qc5, winning the d5 pawn.

Xu might have reorganized with 18...Nf7. For example, 19 Bc3 20 Qb5 21 Qc2 Bb7 22 Ng4 23 Qd4 24 Qc5 is not clearly in White's favor. His alternative, 18...Ne4, let his pawn position be spoiled by 19 Nd4.

After 20 e4, Xu might have tried to complicate the game with 20...g5 21 Qf3 22 d5 Bb7 (22...f7 is dubious in view of 23 Bc6 Kh8 24 Qc4 25 Qc2 because it is not clear who is doing what to whom. Instead, he aimed for queenside activity with 20...b5 and 21...b4).

Ivanchuk responded by putting the queenside pawns under powerful pressure at moves 24 to 26. After 26 Qc5 27 Bf4 Rd8, he broke through the defense with 28 d6! Bc6 29 c5 Qc4 (29...Qc2 loses a piece to 30 Ra1) 30 Bc6 Rd6 31 Qc5, winning a decisive pawn.

Xu did his best to get counterplay with his advanced passed pawn after 35...c2. However, after 38 a5, he missed the clever 38...Rd1! 39 a6! (39 Rbc2? Rb2 40 Rb2 Qb5 forcing for Black) 40 Bc4 Bc1 41 Kf1 Qd1 42 Qc3 43 Qc3 Qc3 44 Qc1 which drew by repetition of position. Instead, he blundered in time-pressure with 38...Ra7? and after 39 a6 Bc4 40 Rb2, Xu gave up.



Position after 27...Rb8

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| White | Black | White | Black |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 d4 | Nf6 | 21 O-O | Bd6 |
| 2 Nc3 | Nc4 | 22 Ng4 | Bc7 |
| 3 Bg2 | Bc4 | 23 Qd4 | Bc6 |
| 4 e4 | Bb7 | 24 Bf4 | Bc7 |
| 5 Nc2 | Bc4 | 25 Qc2 | Bc6 |
| 6 Nc3 | Bb7 | 26 Qc5 | Bc7 |
| 7 Bg2 | Bc4 | 27 Bf4 | Bc6 |
| 8 Nc3 | Bb7 | 28 d6 | Bc7 |
| 9 e4 | Bc4 | 29 c5 | Bc6 |
| 10 Nc2 | Bb7 | 30 Bc6 | Rd6 |
| 11 Qd2 | Bc4 | 31 Qc5 | Bc7 |
| 12 Nc3 | Bb7 | 32 Qc2 | Bc6 |
| 13 Qd4 | Bc4 | 33 Qc3 | Bc7 |
| 14 Qb4 | Bb7 | 34 Qc2 | Bc6 |
| 15 Qc5 | Bc4 | 35 Qc3 | Bc7 |
| 16 Qd6 | Bb7 | 36 Qc2 | Bc6 |
| 17 Qc5 | Bc4 | 37 Qc3 | Bc7 |
| 18 Qd6 | Bb7 | 38 a5 | Bc6 |
| 19 Nd4 | Bc4 | 39 Rbc2 | Rb2 |
| 20 e5 | Bb7 | 40 Rb2 | Resigns |

BOOKS

WRITINGS FROM THE NEW YORKER 1925-1976

By E. B. White. Edited by Rebecca M. Dale. 244 pages. \$20. HarperCollins, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN the United States, where the essay has fallen into decline and given way to news bites in print and on television, anything written by E. B. White must be cherished by writers and readers.

That even includes the slight and sometimes ephemeral comments that are assembled in "Writings From The New Yorker 1925-1976." There are enough sparkling gems here to show that White was one of the country's great literary treasures. More than 150 of his unsigned pieces, mostly from the magazine's opening section, "Notes and Comments," have been unearthed by Rebecca M. Dale for this delightful book.

In one long paragraph titled "Moon Landing," which appeared in 1969 after the astronauts had landed there, White showed his universal concerns and dreams for one world.

"The moon," he wrote, "is a poor place for flags. Ours looked stiff and awkward, trying to float on the breeze that does not blow. (There must be a lesson here somewhere.) It is traditional, of course, for explorers to plant the flag, but it struck us, as we watched with awe and admiration and pride, that our two fellows were universal men, not national men, and should have been equipped accordingly. Like every great river and every great sea, the moon belongs to none and belongs to all. It still holds the key to madness, still controls the tides that lap on shores everywhere, still guards the lovers who kiss in every land under no banner but the sky."

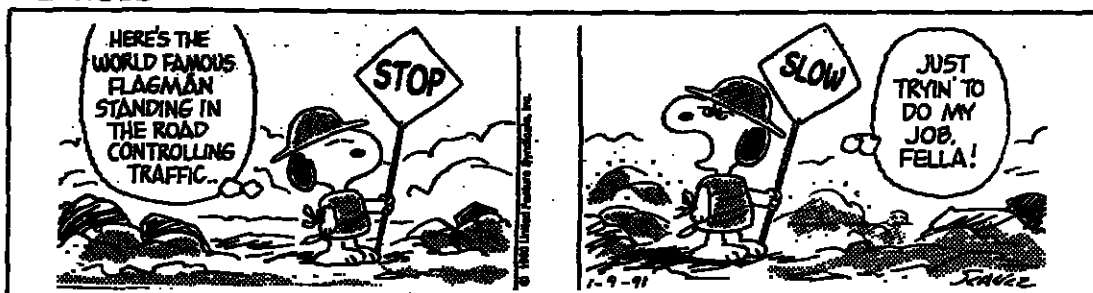
At the dawn of television, he recognized the medium's power for good, ill and nothingness. He said that in the era of the floating electronic image, the printed word had a "natural durability." In contrast, TV impressed him with both "its effectiveness and its evanescence." White was president 35 years ago when he wrote about television news:

"The voices of radio and television are the voices of quick-change artists; they move rapidly from selling to telling and back to selling again. They are losing their sharpness because they have divided their allegiance. In 1925, when The New Yorker was born, an artist was an artist, a writer was a writer, a newswoman was a newswoman, an actor was an actor. Today, every one of these people has developed a split personality and is hawking something besides his talent. A newswoman appears on the screen, and for a moment you don't know whether he has tidings about some offshore islands or tidings about an automobile's rear end."

White was a New Yorker who lived in Maine for much of his adult life. If one was fortunate enough to visit him there, it was possible to see the home of his enduring children's books, "Stuart Little," "Charlotte's Web" and "The Trumpet of the Swan." It's a measure of a writer that he or she can appeal to children and adults simultaneously.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

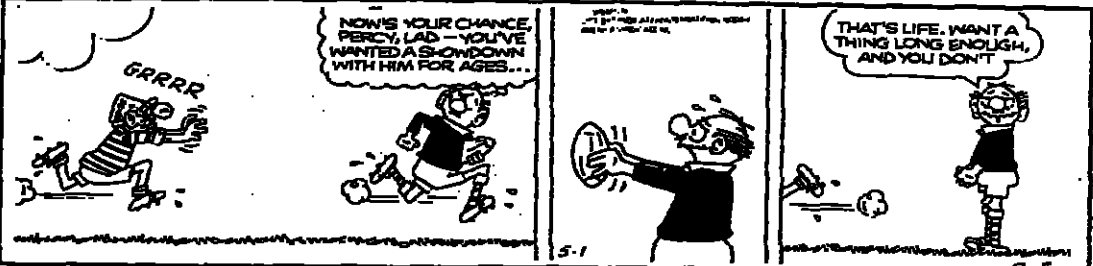
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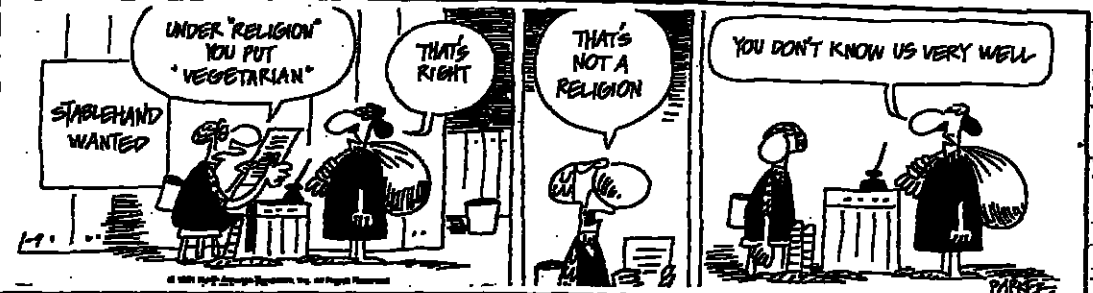
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ANDY CAPP



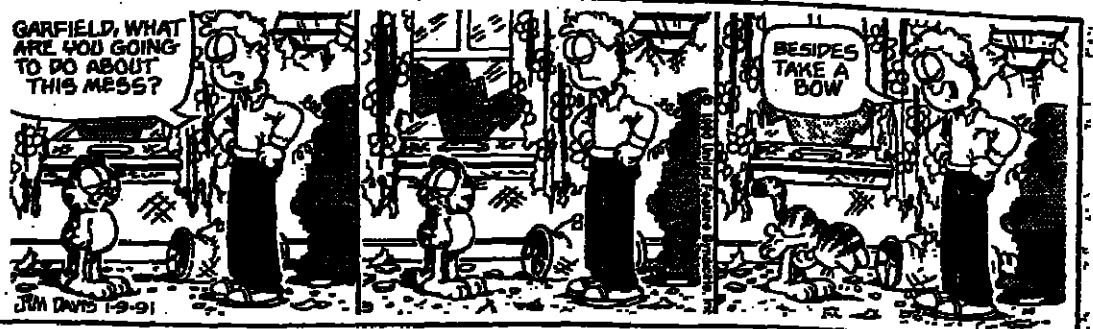
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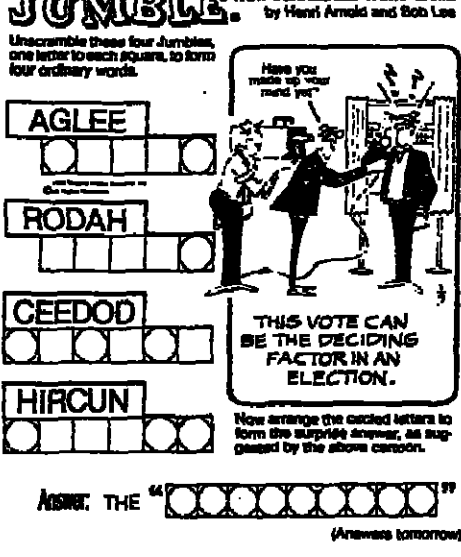
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



"DON'T TRY TO BE LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, JOE. YOU'RE BETTER OFF JUST BEIN' LIKE ME."

Yesterday's Jumble: BLESS GUIDE FALLOW INVOKE
Answer: A double might be the longest distance between two points -- OF VIEW

SPORTS

Swimming: Hungarian Record, U.S. Shock

PERTH, Australia — Norbert Rozsa of Hungary broke the world record in the men's 100-meter breaststroke Monday at the World Swimming Championships and a Chinese star spoiled an expected American showdown in the women's 400-meter medley.

The United States suffered a bitter-sweet start to the competition. Nicole Haislett won the first gold medal of the week-long championships, in the women's 100-meter freestyle, but later lost a gold when judges said she had started seven-hundredths of a second too early on the second leg of the 800 freestyle relay and disqualified the U.S. team.

That gave the victory to Germany and ended a night of record-breaking performances and deep disappointment for the Americans, who are favored to win both the men's and women's team titles.

Rozsa, ranked 22d in the world, lowered the world record to 1 minute, 43 seconds, 04 seconds faster than the mark he tied during morning heats.

"If you have told me this would happen a few months ago, I wouldn't have believed it," Rozsa said. "This is my first international meet."

"I was hoping that I could better this morning's time, I am really very happy."

The man who had set that mark and tied it twice himself, Britain's Adrian Moorhouse, was second in 1:01.58.

"I did feel my age," said Moorhouse, 26. "I'm feeling it

when I sit next to an 18-year-old who's just beaten me. But he deserves the medal, I don't. That's life."

The two likely will meet again at the next European Championships this summer and at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona.

"Remember I've been to two Olympics. He might get stage fright," Moorhouse said.

The eagerly awaited rematch between Americans Summer Sanders and Janet Evans in the 400 individual medley, a highlight of last year's Goodwill Games, instead turned into a race for third between two tiring swimmers.

Lin Li of China zoomed past the U.S. pair and 16-year-old Hayley Lewis of Australia to win in 4:41.45, .01 seconds ahead of Lewis. Sanders was third in 4:43.41 with Evans, the 1988 Olympic champion, fourth in 4:46.05.

Sanders ended Evans' four-year winning streak in the Goodwill Games and beat her again later in 1990.

But here, even though Sanders swam the fastest heat time, she was outdone in the final. Lin, with the second best time in the world in the event last year, and Lewis, the swimming star of last year's Commonwealth Games, staged the showdown and Sanders was wondering what happened.

"It felt like the worst 400 I ever swam in my life," Sanders said. "I did something majorly wrong."

She set the pace through each of the first three legs. Lewis was second after the butterfly, Evans after the backstroke and Lin after the breaststroke. By then, Sanders was fading.

Lin and Lewis pulled out from with 35 meters to go and

Lin went in front about about 15 meters from the finish.

"I felt positive about winning before the start of the race," Lin said. "I could see Summer Sanders ahead of me but I felt I could catch her."

In her race, Haislett caught France's Catherine Plesinski about 10 meters from the end and won in 55.17, an American record and a victory margin of .14.

"America's first gold medal, I feel good," Haislett said. "I thought I would just ride her in and do my best."

But two hours later, Haislett was at the center of the first controversy of the championships.

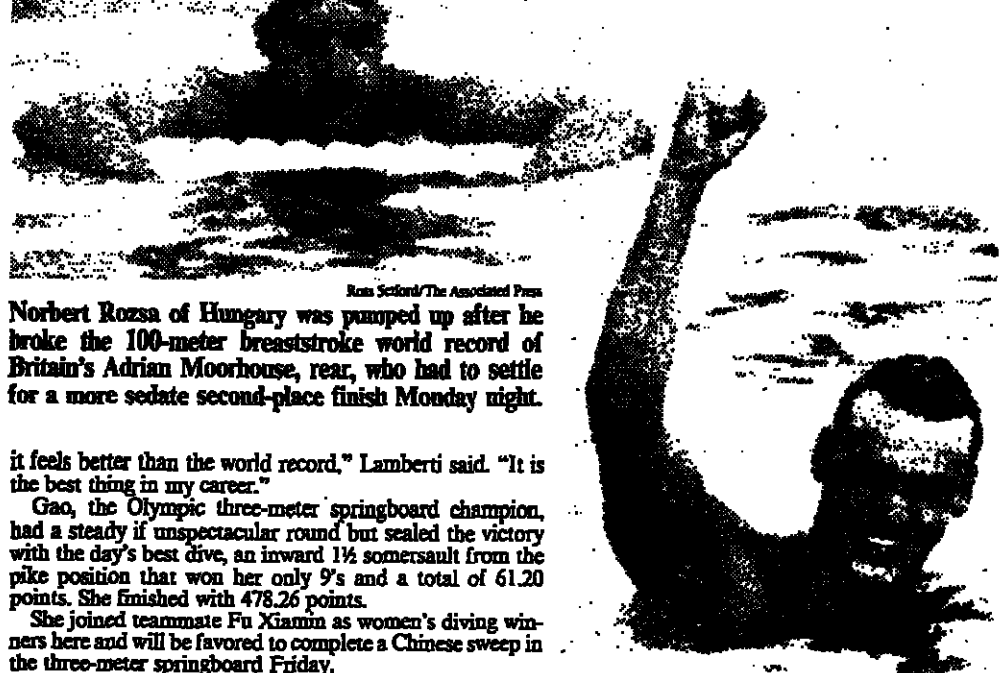
Evans overhauled Stephanie Otting in the final 60 meters to get the U.S. relay team, fastest in the world last year by more than two seconds, home first. But the scorebook remained in "unofficial" mode for a long time, and when the official results were flashed, the crowd gasped.

The electronic timing system showed Haislett had left .07 seconds too soon.

"The whole time I was swimming I thought I had broken" too quickly at the start, Haislett said. "Obviously I did."

In other events Monday, world record-holder Giorgio Lamberti of Italy won the men's 200 freestyle in a record time of 1:47.27 with a burst in the final 50 meters. Gao Min of China won the one-meter springboard diving title over Wendy Lucero of the United States. Heidemarie Bartova of Czechoslovakia was third.

"This is the biggest swimming event in the world so far to me



Norbert Rozsa of Hungary was pumped up after he broke the 100-meter breaststroke world record of Britain's Adrian Moorhouse, rear, who had to settle for a more sedate second-place finish Monday night.

It feels better than the world record," Lamberti said. "It is the best thing in my career."

Gao, the Olympic three-meter springboard champion, had a steady if unspectacular round but sealed the victory with the day's best dive, an inward 1½ somersault from the pike position that won her only 9's and a total of 61.20 points. She finished with 478.26 points.

She joined teammate Fu Xianxi as women's diving winners here and will be favored to complete a Chinese sweep in the three-meter springboard Friday.

The Championships

100 breaststroke: 1. Norbert Rozsa, Hungary, 1:43.04 (world record); 2. Adrian Moorhouse, Britain, 1:01.58; 3. Gao Min, China, 1:01.74; 4. Danyel Vukobratovic, Serbia, 1:02.29; 5. (tie), Eric Wunderlich, U.S., and Kerstin Guttler, Hungary, 1:02.52; 7. Christian Plesinski, Germany, 1:02.54; 8. Ron Dekker, Netherlands, 1:02.75.

200 freestyle: 1. Gao Min, China, 1:47.27; 2. Stefano Zeccher, Germany, 1:48.32; 3. Arthur Woldat, Poland, 1:48.70; 4. Anders Holmberg, Sweden, 1:49.05; 5. Vasilina Trizova, Soviet Union, 1:49.27; 6. Troy Dobson, U.S., 1:49.30; 7. Toshiro Ohtsuka, Canada, 1:49.71; 8. Doree Gierken, U.S., 1:50.54.

400 individual medley: 1. Lin Li, China, 4:41.45; 2. Hayley Lewis, Australia, 4:41.46; 3. Summer Sanders, U.S., 4:43.41; 4. Janet Evans, U.S., 4:46.05; 5. Petra Hausman, Germany, 4:46.08; 6. Nancy Sweetnam, Canada, 4:46.22; 7. Grit Muller, Germany, 4:46.31; 8. Beatrix Cioara, Romania, 4:46.34.

800 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:23.84; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:23.87; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:23.91; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:23.95; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:23.99; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 8:24.03.

1000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 16:46.27.

1500 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 24:51.27.

2000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 39:51.27.

3000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 59:51.27.

4000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 79:51.27.

5000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 99:51.27.

6000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 119:51.27.

7000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 139:51.27.

8000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 159:51.27.

9000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 179:51.27.

10000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 199:51.27.

11000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 219:51.27.

12000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 239:51.27.

13000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 259:51.27.

14000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 279:51.27.

15000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 299:51.27.

16000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 319:51.27.

17000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 339:51.27.

18000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 359:51.27.

19000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 379:51.27.

20000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 399:51.27.

21000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 419:51.27.

22000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 439:51.27.

23000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 459:51.27.

24000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 479:51.27.

25000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 499:51.27.

26000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 519:51.27.

27000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 539:51.27.

28000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 559:51.27.

29000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.21; 5. Canada (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.24; 6. United States (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 579:51.27.

30000 freestyle relay: 1. Germany (Kerstin Guttler, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 599:51.12; 2. Netherlands (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 599:51.15; 3. Denmark (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara), 599:51.18; 4. Australia (Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix Cioara, Beatrix C

